

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**FATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
 10-12-7 (14-45), Tomorrow:  
 (15-41), Yesterday's temp. 14-7  
 10-12-7: Scattered showers, Temp.  
 Tomorrow: variable, Yesterday's  
 49-50, CHANCE: Slight, BOMBS:  
 10-7 (14-45), NEW YORK: Fair,  
 70-72, Yesterday's temp. 19-10

WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

34 \*\*\* PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1974 Established 1887

## Kissinger Reports Progress Made in Talks With Sadat

By Bernard Gwertzman

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said after a total of five hours of talks with President Anwar as "encouraged" by the progress made toward reaching the next round of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

## It's Turn the West Pravda

Stephen S. Wren

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Egyptian lead-Pravda, chastised for a new economic opened the country to economic influence.

concern was specifically over the policy to May to rebuild the Egyptian economy.

lmy was originally to visit Moscow last week for a meeting between Mr. Soviet leader Leonid.

## As Oil Rig off Egypt

Oct. 10 (AP).—Off-shore oil rig in the Gulf of Suez was lost in the company oil rig in the Gulf of Suez.

## vo Dutch Deputies Accuse Dassault Firm of Bribe Bid on Aircraft Choice

mes Goldsborough

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Two of the Dutch parliament used a French aircraft Société des Avions assault, of bribing them to choose the French Mirage.

petition among international aircraft producers to win parts of the estimated \$20-billion market for about 3,500 jet fighters to coming years.

here that it was considering legal action against the Dutch deputies.

Mr. Dambert was less precise in his public charges, but apparently has indicated a similar offer in his letter to the Justice Ministry.

There are indications that the four countries are leaning toward one of the U.S. planes. Representatives of the four recently returned from the United States, where the two planes are being tested, and announced that they would not pick a plane until January.

# Labor Victory Seen in Britain Despite Fall in Voter Turnout

## Computers Predict Clear Majority

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The governing Labor party led by Prime Minister Harold Wilson appeared this morning to be on the verge of victory in Britain's general election.

With more than two-thirds of the votes counted, Labor had taken seat after seat from the opposition Conservatives and seemed to be virtually assured of a working majority in the 635-seat House of Commons.

Computers predicted an overall lead for Labor of about 10 seats in the Commons, after previously forecasting a margin approaching 30. The forecast oscillated throughout the early hours and further shifts were possible.

Conservative 143 Loss 11  
 Labor 230 Gain 12  
 Liberal 5 Loss 1

"I think we shall have a small overall majority," Mr. Wilson said at 1:45 a.m. "I think we shall be able to form a new administration."

Mr. Wilson said, "I now look like forming my fourth administration."

Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath refused to concede defeat. "It's much too early to tell," he said in a television interview with the British Broadcasting Corp.

Leaders re-elected. All three party leaders were re-elected. Mr. Wilson won in Ennion with almost the same majority as the one he obtained in February.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and Home Secretary Roy Jenkins were also returned, as was Industry Secretary Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Labour party defectors Christopher Mayhew, who joined the Liberals, and Dick Taverne, a minority party candidate, both were defeated.

The forecasts announced by the television networks were based on questions to voters in key districts as they emerged from the polling stations. The first results of the polling, however, were inconclusive.

Fewer than 30 million voters went to the polls in a turnout that fell short of the 70 per cent in February. A low turnout traditionally favors the Conservatives but, if the predictions are right, it did not help this time.

Mr. Wilson called the election in an effort to win an absolute majority in the Commons and end the parliamentary uncertainty arising from the inconclusive results seven months ago.

In the February election, the Labor party won 37.3 per cent, their lowest share of the vote since 1931; the Conservatives, 38.1; the Liberals, 19.3 and others 5.4. Although the Tories captured a larger share of the popular vote then, Labor emerged with more seats and Mr. Wilson went to 10 Downing Street.

Nearly 2,200 Candidates. Nearly 2,200 candidates fought for the seats in yesterday's voting, which started at 7 a.m. and ended at 10 p.m. The last public opinion poll, conducted by the Opinion Research Center and published in the Evening Standard, gave Labor a lead of 7.4 per cent, more than enough to end the parliamentary deadlock.

When Parliament was dissolved last month, the Conservatives held 206; Liberals 15, including one Labor defector; Scottish Nationalists 7, and the Welsh Nationalists 2, with the rest scattered among others including hard-line loyalists from Northern Ireland. There were two vacancies.

The British have not held two elections so close together in this century, and the rhetoric all during the year and through the three-week campaign contributed

to a sense of national weariness with politics and politicians.

Voters across the country said they went through the campaign without enthusiasm and they talked of their disenchantment with politicians, and their cynicism and bewilderment over whether any party possessed solutions to the nation's problems. Before the voting, the pollsters reported an unusually large bloc of undecided.

Many voters said the politicians (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Labor party leader Harold Wilson and his wife, Mary, at London polling place.



Conservative leader Edward Heath after voting.

## American, Two Belgians Win Nobel In Medicine for Cell-Biology Work

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (UPI).

An American and two Belgians, pioneers in cell biology, won the 1974 Nobel Prize in medicine today for human-cell research important in the detection and treatment of cancer.

George Emil Palade of the United States and Christian de Duve and Albert Claude of Belgium shared the \$500,000-kronor (\$123,000) prize for "their discoveries concerning the structure and functional organization of the cell."

Dr. Nils Ringertz, a spokesman for the Caroline Institute, which made the award, said Dr. Claude's findings have meant much to research into the causes and treatment of cancer.

He said that due to his cell research and by using a centrifugal method, "we can find the tumors very quickly."

Dr. Miklos Muller, an associate of Dr. de Duve's at New York's Rockefeller University, said his colleague's researches into

cell biology "are a new approach to cancer research."

Prof. Sten Orrenius, another member of the Caroline Institute's Nobel board, said their research in repairing and defending the human cell had led to discoveries of substances which can destroy "medicines that otherwise could cause cancer."

In Brussels, Dr. Claude, 55, informed of his prize, said, "I hardly dared to believe it." Dr. de Duve said in New York, "Well, I'm very surprised, very pleased."

Native of Romania. Dr. Palade, a 60-year-old native of Romania, emigrated to the United States in 1946. He is now chairman of the section of cell biology in the department of medicine at Yale.

Dr. de Duve, 57, a native of England but now a Belgian citizen, has since 1952 shared his research time between Leuven University in Belgium and Rockefeller University.

Dr. Claude, born in Longlier, Belgium, has also worked at Rockefeller University. He returned to Belgium in 1949 to head the Jules Bordet Institute in Brussels.

The Caroline Institute spokesman said Dr. Claude was "the one who started the whole thing with cell biology. In 1945 he worked out a method called differential centrifugation, which in lay terms means that the nucleus of the cell could be separated from the rest of the cell."

The institute officials said Dr. Palade was Dr. Claude's pupil and helped him develop the method. "De Duve found out how the cell can absorb or destroy food or bad substances without killing the whole cell," officials said.

"Thanks to De Duve's discoveries we can now discover disease when a baby is still in the womb and therefore interrupt the pregnancy," a spokesman said.



George Palade



Albert Claude



Christian de Duve

## White House Bars Boston Bid For Troop Aid on Integration

BOSTON, Oct. 10 (AP).

The White House, responding to a statement by the mayor here, said today that there is no reason to send federal marshals to assist in implementing the court-ordered busing plan to provide school integration.

White House Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen said, "The maintenance of law and order in Boston is the job first of city authorities and secondly of state authorities."

Mayor Kevin White said today that he would not cooperate with any new school integration plans until the federal government provided assistance in guaranteeing the safety of schoolchildren.

Mr. White said that the government should send in federal troops and U.S. marshals to help pay for implementing the current school-busing program here.

School officials are scheduled to submit a second phase of the plan to the courts in December. Mr. Hushen said that the federal government was not a party to the suit which resulted in the busing plan. As for the mayor's comments, Mr. Hushen said, "His remedies lie within the state."

Mr. Hushen turned aside ques-

tions on Mr. White's assertion that President Ford was "taunting" Boston into "becoming another Little Rock."

Mr. White charged that Mr. Ford, during a news conference in Washington yesterday, was inflaming the situation here. Mr. Ford had said that he did not think the court-ordered busing program was "the best solution to quality education in Boston."

"President Ford's statement yesterday," Mr. White said, "acts to impede the enforcement of the federal court order to desegregate Boston's public schools and thus threatens the safety of our schoolchildren."

"In so doing, he has jeopardized the civil and human rights of the citizens of this city, and his statements challenge the rule of law throughout this land."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen, speaking before hearing of Mr. White's statement, ruled out federal intervention in the Boston school desegregation controversy unless and until "resources available at the local and state level" are fully used.

Mr. White made his statement as a force of 400 riot-equipped state and metropolitan police began patrolling the city on orders from Gov. Francis Sargent.

Two white girls were beaten by a gang of black teen-agers outside Dorchester High School and were hospitalized with bruises. A few blocks away, police broke up groups of blacks who were stoning passing cars.

Gov. Sargent ordered state policemen into Boston after a federal judge rejected Mr. White's request for 125 federal marshals to help restore order.

The mayor's office said last night that Gov. Sargent had placed 300 state police and 100 Metropolitan District police under the command of Boston Police Commissioner Robert Duggan and Police Superintendent Joseph Jordan.

## Stocks Surge As Trade Hits 22-Month High

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).

Prices surged ahead for the second consecutive session on the New York Stock Exchange today in the heaviest trading—more than 26 million shares changed hands—in 22 months. The Dow Jones industrial average rose more than 11 points following its 33-point increase in yesterday's session. Story Page 9.



## Death Threat to Archbishop Is Alleged at Jerusalem Trial

JERUSALEM, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The defense for the Most Rev. Elias Capucini, Greek Catholic Archbishop of Jerusalem, on trial for allegedly smuggling weapons to Arab guerrillas, told the court today that an Israeli security agent threatened the prelate with death if he retracted a purported confession.

The panel of three district judges ordered the agent to testify behind closed doors tomorrow and said it would rule later on the admissibility of the evidence.

## More Evicted As Squatters On West Bank

TEL AVIV, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Army troops evicted dozens of religious Jewish squatters from the occupied West Bank of Jordan today in a dispute that has spread to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's coalition cabinet.

Discussions in the government over the squatters' demands occurred on the eve of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Israel Saturday night. Mr. Kissinger will hold two meetings with government leaders, the Foreign Ministry said.

Troops sealed off an area near Jericho and rounded up about 100 squatters who had been in the Ein Ol region since Tuesday night, reports said. About 500 squatters were evicted from other West Bank areas yesterday.

No Official Comment

The military command and authorities of the West Bank military government declined to comment on the situation.

The leftist Mapam party in Mr. Rabin's coalition said that unless the ruling Labor party took stricter measures against the squatters and forced the National Religious party to cease supporting the illegal settlers it would not vote for the religious party's entry into the government.

The religious party bowed to Mapam's demands and said that although it supported the squatters in principle, it could not agree with their bid to set up settlements not authorized by the government.

The religious party did not join Mr. Rabin's government in June, but its Central Committee since has voted to become part of the coalition.

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VISITOR—Attendants helping U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, now on a Middle East tour, don slippers before visiting the Mohammed Ali mosque in Cairo yesterday.

## Kissinger Reports Progress In Talks With Sadat in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

seemed as warm and cordial as on his previous visits in the past year, and the secretary seemed at home greeting Egyptian officials whom he has gotten to know.

The Cairo press has also not lost interest in the man whom Mr. Sadat once called "the magi-

clan" for his successful disengagement mediation. Mr. Kissinger's arrival and first round of talks were given banner-headline treatment in the press, and when Mr. Kissinger went sightseeing today he was accompanied as usual by dozens of photographers.

Mohammed Ali Mosque

Mr. Kissinger visited the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, built in the 19th century, and at one point had to ask the television cameramen to turn off their lights so that he could see the interior of the building.

His aides said that although Mr. Kissinger has been sometimes inconvenienced by the photographers, he appreciated the political value for the United States of having his picture published throughout the Arab world paying homage to famous Moslem religious and cultural sites such as the Mohammed Ali Mosque and the Coptic Museum, in which he also spent an hour today.

On previous visits to Egypt, Mr. Kissinger has visited the pyramids on the outskirts of Cairo, the Egyptian Museum, containing mummies and artifacts of ancient times, as well as the tombs, monuments and relics of Aswan and Luxor.

UN Officials See Better Policing Of Turks' Opium

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (UPI)—United Nations officials involved in the fight against the illicit drug trade have expressed satisfaction with the new method of processing opium poppies that Turkey has decided to impose on its farmers.

The new method, an official said, will greatly simplify the policing of the poppy crops to prevent the diversion of opium to drug-traffickers. He described the decision as the "most satisfactory solution possible short of a complete halt to poppy growing."

In July, Turkey upset U.S. and international authorities by repealing the ban it had imposed in 1973 on opium-poppies cultivation. Until that year, it was estimated, as much as 80 per cent of the heroin reaching the United States had come from opium produced in Turkey.

After many protests, Turkey recently notified the UN that it had decided "in principle" to impose a process known as "poppy straw."

Instead of extracting the opium gum by lancing the poppy, the farmer would have to allow the poppy pod to dry out on the plant in the field and then harvest the entire plant for delivery to the government.

The government monopoly would then process it into morphine to meet the legitimate world medical needs for codeine and other pain-relieving drugs.

The message from the Cuban authorities was conveyed to the senators by Dusan Spacil, ambassador of Czechoslovakia, which has represented Cuban interests here since the United States broke relations with Havana in 1961.

Not Toward U.S.

The telegram said: "The Cuban government appreciates highly the gesture of goodwill by the senators in coming to Cuba. As a response to their initiative and a gesture of goodwill toward the two senators, but not toward the government of the United States, and as Fidel Castro indicated in his interview with the two senators, the Cuban government has decided to release four American prisoners and has asked the Czechoslovak ambassador to inform the two senators immediately."

In an action yesterday related to Cuba, the House Foreign Affairs Committee rejected as "premature" a proposal to lift sanctions against aid to Havana and trade with Cubans. The vote was 23 to 4. The proposal was submitted in the form of a foreign aid bill amendment by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass.

Disaster Drill Too Real in N.J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Oct. 10 (AP)—A civil defense drill her put 132 persons in the hospital, including 26 actual casualties.

The 36 were treated for smoke inhalation after smoke bombs were set off during the drill last night. The others were simulated casualties.

Plague in SW Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 10 (AP)—Two persons have died of bubonic plague and 50 have been hospitalized, health authorities announced here yesterday. The plague, which broke out in an area west of Ondangwa among the Owambo people, has been restricted, they said.

## Russia Finds Scapegoat for Art Dispute

Party Paper Cites Removal of Official

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Communist party disclosed yesterday the removal of a Moscow district party official in charge of the region where authorities forcefully broke up an unofficial art exhibit in September, arousing an international outcry.

The dismissal of B. N. Chaplin, first party secretary of the Cherevushkinsky district of Moscow was reported in a small item in Moskovskaya Pravda, the organ of the city party committee.

Soviet sources said that Mr. Chaplin was being made the scapegoat for the mishandling of the art exhibit on Sept. 15, but that it was highly doubtful that he had been the official with ultimate responsibility for the suppression of the exhibit.

The dismissal has focused principally on Vladimir Yagodin, conservative party secretary in charge of the ideological section of the Moscow city party committee.

Close Ties

Mr. Yagodin, an alternate member of the powerful party Central Committee, is reported to have close links with Mikhail Suslov, one of the top four leaders in the party's ruling Politburo who specializes in ideological matters.

Western diplomats have noted that the unofficial artists have dealt throughout with city officials, meaning that Mr. Yagodin's department had to be informed of the plans for the art show. He would necessarily have been consulted, Soviet sources said.

But it was impossible, the sources said, to know whether Mr. Yagodin had ordered the forceful suppression of the exhibit on orders from Mr. Suslov or Viktor Grishin, the Moscow city party chief, also a member of the ruling Politburo, or if he acted on his own.

Very Active

Mr. Yagodin has been described by usually informed Soviet sources as an extremely active party official who has asserted his authority without checking with Mr. Grishin and with self-confidence that suggested secret backing from someone in the top level leadership, probably Mr. Suslov.

Diplomatic sources noted that Mr. Yagodin, far from having been visibly disciplined for the affair, had recently been sent abroad as the head of a relatively important party delegation.

Mr. Chaplin's removal and replacement by V. T. Polunin, the second secretary of the Cherevushkinsky district, contradicted the stout defense of violent suppression of the exhibition printed in Moskovskaya Pravda on Sept. 29, the day when a second exhibition was allowed to take place without official interference.

Victory for Labor Seen in British Election

(Continued from Page 1)

had failed to set forth clear solutions to the nation's problems, including inflation, which is now running at 17 per cent a year. Even Mr. Wilson acknowledged that he detected boredom among the electorate.

Since ousting Mr. Heath and the Tories in February, Mr. Wilson had concentrated primarily on insuring his re-election. He settled with the coal miners, on strike all during the earlier campaign, announced subsidies on bread, butter, milk and cheese, and abolished the wage controls of the ousted Tory government.

Mr. Wilson, who has been leader of his party since 1963, based his campaign on his vague "social contract" with the trade unions, a voluntary arrangement of pay restraint designed to curb inflationary pressure demands. He said this was the only way to work with the unions and he rejected Tory arguments that it was a form of appeasement doomed to failure.

For his part, Mr. Heath and his Tories banked on changing their image as the "confrontation party" that provoked the miners' strike last winter, the three-day week for much of British industry and widespread power blackouts. Mr. Wilson did not hesitate to suggest that a return of the Tories could well lead to another bleak winter because of their past failure in dealing with these problems.

This time, the Conservatives pledged to form a government of "national unity" and promised a "national contract" of all forces in society willing to work together on answers to the economic crisis.

U.S. Embassy to Open In E. Berlin on Nov. 1

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin will begin its official work on Nov. 1, it was learned today. Informal sources said that an advance party led by Brandon Grove, who will be the No. 2 man in the embassy, will arrive in East Berlin about Oct. 20.

The United States and East Germany initiated diplomatic relations Sept. 4. The newly appointed ambassador to East Germany, John Sherman Cooper, is expected to arrive in East Berlin about Dec. 1, the sources said.

U.S., Russia Differ On Copyright Law

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet copyright officials acknowledged today that disagreement remains over what materials may be reproduced in the two countries without payment of royalties.

"It is no secret that there have been some misunderstandings," Barbara Ringer, U.S. registrar of copyrights, said after five days of discussions with officials of the Soviet Copyright Agency.



GUERRILLA VIEWPOINT—Radames Mendez Vargas, leader of a guerrilla group, held hostages in Santo Domingo, answering newsmen's questions in Panama.

## 7 Dominican Guerrillas Free 7 Hostages

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Seven leftist guerrillas, who held seven hostages in the Venezuelan Consulate for nearly 13 days, freed their captives yesterday and flew to asylum in Panama, where they promised "other actions against the Dominican government."

The hostages—exhausted and hungry—were greeted outside the consulate by shouting, sobbing relatives.

The Dominican Airlines jet carrying the guerrillas arrived in Panama late last night.

In an airport news conference in Panama, guerrilla leader Radames Mendez Vargas read a statement saying, "A war is not lost with one battle. There will be other actions against the Dominican government."

Barbara Hutchison, a U.S. Embassy public relations officer, and the other hostages—two Venezuelan consular officials, a Spanish priest and three Dominicans—spent their entire captivity in a small second-floor room of the consulate under guerrilla guns.

Miss Hutchison, 47, and U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwitch were taken to the ambassador's residence in a chauffeur-driven limousine. An embassy spokesman said she was "fine" and resting.

The guerrillas were given a safe-conduct out of the country by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer in exchange for freeing the hostages.

The guerrillas, kidnapped Miss Hutchison from her car on a Santo Domingo street Sept. 27. They then occupied the consulate building, which was soon ringed by Dominican soldiers.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

Clear Majority Is Forecast

Victory for Labor Seen in British Election

(Continued from Page 1)

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This time, the Conservatives pledged to form a government of "national unity" and promised a "national contract" of all forces in society willing to work together on answers to the economic crisis.

U.S. Embassy to Open In E. Berlin on Nov. 1

BERLIN, Oct. 10 (AP)—The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin will begin its official work on Nov. 1, it was learned today. Informal sources said that an advance party led by Brandon Grove, who will be the No. 2 man in the embassy, will arrive in East Berlin about Oct. 20.

The United States and East Germany initiated diplomatic relations Sept. 4. The newly appointed ambassador to East Germany, John Sherman Cooper, is expected to arrive in East Berlin about Dec. 1, the sources said.

U.S., Russia Differ On Copyright Law

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet copyright officials acknowledged today that disagreement remains over what materials may be reproduced in the two countries without payment of royalties.

"It is no secret that there have been some misunderstandings," Barbara Ringer, U.S. registrar of copyrights, said after five days of discussions with officials of the Soviet Copyright Agency.

Japanese Protest Midway's Arrival

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—Protesters and leftists demonstrated today when the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway returned to its base here at the height of a row over American ships bringing nuclear weapons into Japanese ports.

About 800 protesters held orderly demonstrations while Japanese opposition parties threatened to strengthen their campaigns against the U.S. military presence as well as the Nov. 18 visit to Japan by President Ford.

The Japanese Socialist party and the Communist party demanded in separate statements that the Midway leave Yokosuka southwest of Tokyo, immediately.

Brezhnev in Moldavia

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev flew today to Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian Soviet Republic, to attend celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the republic, Tass reported.

Etna Active Again

CATANIA, Sicily, Oct. 10 (AP)—Mount Etna, Europe's most active volcano, poured lava down its slopes today in its first major eruption since the spring of 1971.

## Gain Asylum in Panama

## 7 Dominican Guerrillas Free 7 Hostages

Authorities said it was thought there were 75 guerrillas, although seven when they turned in and left for the airport.

Relatives of the guerrillas to say good-bye to them they boarded the jet. Everyone, including the away.

"May God protect you and help you find your way," sobbed an elderly woman who was the mother of one of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas were a ed by the Panamanian sador as they boarded. Shortly before, 1 plainclothes policemen the plane to protect it and crew from hijack.

As the guerrillas through the police line Vargas threw an envelope Dominican reporters.

It contained an open Firdo Matos Monquete leftist underground leader headed the list of the guerrillas' demands to free.

Dominican reporters key phrase was, "I understand," and ad Mendez Vargas severely the "passivity" of the and other leftists who support the consulate.

Barbara Hutchison after her release in Santo Domingo.

Clear Majority Is Forecast

Victory for Labor Seen in British Election

(Continued from Page 1)

had failed to set forth clear solutions to the nation's problems, including inflation, which is now running at 17 per cent a year. Even Mr. Wilson acknowledged that he detected boredom among the electorate.

Since ousting Mr. Heath and the Tories in February, Mr. Wilson had concentrated primarily on insuring his re-election. He settled with the coal miners, on strike all during the earlier campaign, announced subsidies on bread, butter, milk and cheese, and abolished the wage controls of the ousted Tory government.

Mr. Wilson, who has been leader of his party since 1963, based his campaign on his vague "social contract" with the trade unions, a voluntary arrangement of pay restraint designed to curb inflationary pressure demands. He said this was the only way to work with the unions and he rejected Tory arguments that it was a form of appeasement doomed to failure.

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## Withdraws Opposition

## Ford Modifies Oil-Depletion Stance

Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—Ford reversed himself and withdrew his unequivocal opposition to continuation of oil depletion allowances.

Mr. Ford said that full phaseout of oil allowances, White House staff member Ronald Nessen said he thinks that many oil pro-

ducers would be glad to trade the percentage depletion in order to achieve the important result of the free market for oil.

Mr. Nessen added that the President continues to favor the immediate phaseout of foreign oil depletion allowances.

A clarification of the President's new position, which Mr. Nessen called a "clarification," came after protests from congressmen from oil-producing states. Asked whether there were "complaints," Mr. Nessen said with a smile: "Some people called up to find out what he actually said."

What Mr. Ford said at his news conference yesterday, when asked if the oil-depletion allowance should be phased out, was: "The answer is yes."

Mr. Nessen said at one point during a wide-ranging briefing today called that answer "imprecise." He added that there was "no basic change in the administration's position."

Mr. Ford's answer yesterday came in response to a follow-up question asking him to clarify the difference between his support for a House Ways and Means "tax-reform package" which would phase out oil-depletion allowances—and the testimony of Treasury Secretary William Simon favoring them.

Support for Simon in effect, the White House statement today put Mr. Ford behind Mr. Simon's testimony and may encourage oil company lobbyists to renew their effort to remove the depletion phaseout from the bill. The depletion allowance saves oil companies about \$3 billion a year in taxes.

Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Ford still supported the bill as a package and recognized that not all of its provisions would be agreeable to him.

The phaseout of oil-depletion allowances—which would increase federal revenues—is vital to the overall bill if it is to stay within budget guidelines and meet its other objectives, including tax relief for low-income wage earners.

Mr. Ford's position, as stated by Mr. Nessen, puts his views close to those of major oil company representatives, who have long argued for decontrol. Some oilmen have said that decontrol, accompanied by an end to depletion allowances, would have the dual effect of dampening demand and increasing production.

read reporters a statement which said:

"As long as the price of oil continues to be controlled, the President believes that elimination of the percentage depletion allowance on domestic oil production would be a mistake. The President thinks that oil should be sold on a free market basis, and he thinks that many oil pro-

ducers would be glad to trade the percentage depletion in order to achieve the important result of the free market for oil."

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CATWALK—With nine lives in front of him, this fearless little fellow in Cincinnati tests out pumpkins for that holiday that comes at the end of the month.

## Ford Urges Republican Gains To Help Him Fight Inflation

By Jules Witcover

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (WP).—On the political stump for the second time this week, President Ford put a partisan coloration on his fight against inflation last night by tying its success to the prevention of a Democratic sweep in this fall's congressional elections.

At a \$150-a-plate Republican fund-raising testimonial dinner for former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, the President argued that preservation of a viable two-party system, threatened in the wake of Watergate, is a vital ingredient in the inflation fight.

Mr. Ford asked Pennsylvanians to elect Republican candidates "who will be inflation fighters and energy savers," and specifically Sen. Richard Schweiker, seeking a second Senate term, and Drew Lewis, former state Republican finance chairman, who is running for governor against incumbent Democrat Milton Shapp.

But in advance of the President's speech, Sen. Schweiker called Mr. Ford's proposal for a 5-percent income surtax, a key element in the President's anti-inflation program, "a travesty," and Mr. Lewis told reporters there was "no way I can support in good conscience a surtax."

Both Sen. Schweiker and Mr. Lewis complained that the surtax as proposed, against incomes above \$15,000, placed an unfair burden on middle-income taxpayers.

The President, however, hammered at Democratic spenders as the enemies of his inflation and energy fights.

"If the Democrats make substantial net gains in the U.S. House and Senate next month," he said, "it could result in a ' veto-proof' 94th Congress in January—a Congress that could run the country through a lopsided power over the ability to spend. It could result in a new wave of inflationary spending and far-out experimentation such as that which followed the massive Democratic victories of 1964."

The President said Republican losses in four of five special House elections earlier this year—one of them in central Pennsylvania for a seat held by a Republican for 25 years—have taught the party a lesson.

"In Pennsylvania and nationwide, Republicans must unify, mobilize, work together," he said. "We must draw a line of resolve in the national interest—a line which must be held if we are to celebrate our 200th birthday as a nation that has taken on and solved its biggest peacetime problem ever."

"We must stand up and fight for the preservation of a viable two-party system that will also serve us all as a viable inflation-fighting and energy-saving system."

Mr. Ford called the public response to his inflation fight

Candidates for the Senate and House would continue to finance their campaigns privately. In general, House candidates would be limited to spending \$70,000 on primary campaigns and \$70,000 on general-election campaigns, while Senate candidates could spend the greater of \$100,000 or eight cents times the voting-age population of their states on primaries, and \$150,000 or 12 cents times the population on general elections.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Open MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).—Soviet-American negotiations opened in Moscow yesterday on broadening an underground weapons test agreement to include peaceful tests, Tass reported.

## Mills Admits Role in Incident Involving Woman, Alcohol

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., conceded today that he had been riding in a limousine stopped by police for reckless driving early Monday morning. He attributed previous denials of his presence in the car to a misunderstanding with his aides.

In a three-page statement issued in response to "unprecedented publicity given an unfortunate incident," Rep. Mills, chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, said that the ride in his speedster auto had followed "a small bon voyage party" that he had given for the cousin of a close friend.

The Arkansas Democrat, 65, who is seeking re-election in less than a month, added that while he was "embarrassed and humiliated by the entire turn of events," he planned to return tomorrow to his congressional office, which he has avoided all week.

An official of the U.S. Park Police, whose officers halted Rep. Mills' 1973 Lincoln Continental, said yesterday that the congressman was "intoxicated" and was bleeding from the nose and cheek when he stepped from the car.

According to Assistant Police Chief Franklin Arthur, one of the congressman's three women companions, Annabella Battistella, leaped from the auto into the Tidal Basin, a boating pool adjacent to the Jefferson Memorial, and had to be restrained by police men after she was pulled ashore.

She also was "obviously intoxicated," Mr. Arthur said. In his statement, Rep. Mills described Mrs. Battistella and her husband, Eduardo, who live in his suburban Virginia apartment complex, as "close friends." Officials at the local hospital where she was taken after the incident for observation said she identified herself as a stripper.

The veteran congressman said that Mrs. Battistella's cousin, Gloria Sanchez, was due to return to her native Argentina this week, and that he and Mrs. Mills had planned a party in her honor.

But his wife's broken foot had "prevented our entertaining at home and she insisted I take our friends to a public place we had frequented before," he explained.

George Bertran, the manager of Jankunoo, a Washington nightclub with a Caribbean flavor which Rep. Mills frequents, said he had seen the congressman there with Mrs. Battistella, four other women and another man on Sunday evening. Two of the women left the Jankunoo early, he said, adding that he had seen Mrs. Battistella there with Rep. Mills before.

After leaving, Rep. Mills said in his statement, "we then visited another public place and after

a few refreshments, Mrs. Battistella became ill and I enlisted the help of others in our group to assist me in seeing her safely home."

Police said that the auto, traveling "at a high rate of speed" and without its headlights on, was being driven by Albert Capacini, 39, who is also a resident of the Crystal Towers complex where Rep. Mills and the Battistellas live. Mr. Capacini, the congressman explained today, "was unfamiliar with my car and, among other things in the glare of the lighted streets, neglected to turn on the headlights."

"As we proceeded home," Rep. Mills continued, "she attempted to leave the car and I attempted to prevent it. In the ensuing struggle, her elbow struck my glasses and broke them, resulting in a number of small cuts around my nose."

"The next thing I knew," he said, "she was in the water." Reports of eyewitness accounts of the incident described the congressman and the woman as having struggled in the auto's front seat before she dove into the chilly water, and that she had to be restrained with handcuffs from a second attempt.

World Bank Employee The initial four-paragraph police report described the matter as a suicide attempt, and did not mention the names of Rep. Mills or any of the others present, including Liliane Kassari, 27, an Egyptian national employed by the World Bank.

Rep. Mills said he wanted to apologize for the "discomfort" that his involvement in the matter had caused well-wishers and his family, especially his wife, who he said "is blaming herself for not accompanying us that night."

Chief Arthur said yesterday that a news conference to take citations for reckless driving or drunkenness had been issued to any of those involved, something he admitted was unusual but not unprecedented.

He added that his men had driven all but Mrs. Battistella back to the Crystal Towers in the congressman's limousine.

In Arkansas, the escapade had tainted Rep. Mills' staid image among voters in the 2d Congressional District and also damaged his prospects for an easy re-election.

Leading Democrats there predicted that Rep. Mills now would have trouble defeating Mrs. Judy Petty, a young divorcee who is his Republican opponent. A few of them were saying early today that he could not win.

That was before Rep. Mills' explanation today about the incident. His supporters had been saying that he could salvage the election with a plausible account.



Wilbur Mills

Roger Mears Jr. of Little Rock, the Pulaski County Democratic chairman and a close friend of Rep. Mills, said the congressman's explanation was believable. He predicted that the damage would be negligible, although that view seems to be rare.

"I always thought of him as pretty much of a square," Mr. Mears said. "I thought it was a little out of character for him to be running around that time of night with a go-go dancer and a masseuse. If he was a swinger, I feel like I would have heard of it before now."

Other Democrats were not so confident. Rep. Mills has been saying that he was too busy in Washington to campaign and he has made only a few speeches in his district and has spent almost no money. He does not even have a campaign office.

"The stuff about being too busy up there obviously won't go over very well after Sunday night," a gloomy Mills supporter said. He said Rep. Mills would have to come back and campaign, preferably with his wife, Petty, to win.

Mrs. Petty is not referring to the incident in her campaigning. Everett Ham, her campaign director-said today. She said yesterday only that "it's a personal problem and I have no comment."

Rep. Mills has rarely been opposed in elections in his 34 years in Congress and despite an effective campaign by Mrs. Petty that has attracted national attention he generally was expected to win handily.

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## Economic Plan Viewed Europeans as Too Modest

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

Oct. 10 (NYT).—Many today saw President Ford's economic program as too modest to make much headway in the immediate future, said the European Economic Community's chief economist.

Expected Mr. Ford too rigorously to pursue the goal of low inflation, said Jean Monnet, an economist at the Paris des Pays-Bas. "It is very important that one great nation lead in fighting inflation," he said. "We cannot be too optimistic about the outcome."

Monnet expected a loosening in the United States of its extended period of low inflation, which he said would be in their demands and chasing power has

Gap Is Cited the gap in the U.S. economy to experts in several capitals, was seen as a failure in Tuesday to address himself to the problem.

Monnet was registered with the foreign-exchange where the dollar value against lending currencies. The dollar value of the losses today, he said, was expected to be far-reaching.

Mr. Ford's effort by Mr. Ford to curb inflation, he said, was especially weak in West Germany, where the money was ever

Marine Convicted slayings in Italy S. Oct. 10 (UPI).—A U.S. corporal yesterday was convicted of the murder of three sailors and sentenced to 30 years in prison.

1 Cox, 25, of Caribou, was convicted of triple murder by the third sailors in Naples for the slayings 2, 1972. The prosecution said Cox went with the sailors, killed them and took the money. Neither the state said it would ap-

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## Candidates' Attitude Worries Prosecution

## Pardon Seen Influencing Cover-Up Jury

By George Lardner Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—Prosecutors are becoming increasingly worried over the prospect of getting a jury at the Watergate cover-up trial that might balk at the thought of sending anyone to jail.

A growing number of prospective jurors are apparently telling U.S. District Judge John Sirica behind closed doors that they think it unfair to prosecute former President Richard Nixon's aides and campaign advisers now that Mr. Nixon himself has been pardoned.

Judge Sirica has evidently been accepting them for jury duty so long as they add that they still think they can decide the case solely on the evidence and on Judge Sirica's instructions in the law.

Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski had asked earlier this week for automatic dismissal of any prospective jurors who said the Nixon pardon left them with a firm distaste for prosecuting his former subordinates, but Judge

Sirica seems to have rejected the request.

Now the only way prosecutors can keep such prospects off the jury is through the exercise of peremptory challenges. They have only six of these.

Mr. Jaworski hinted at the government's problem yesterday in voicing fears that lawyers for the five defendants may yet wind up with "an unwarranted advantage" in the selection of a jury.

The special prosecutor asked Judge Sirica to offset that possibility by changing his plans for the final stage of jury selection when peremptory challenges are to be exercised.

Before this, defense lawyers had been contending that they could not get an impartial jury because of publicity about the Watergate case. But this week, they have been emerging from each day's sessions with broader and broader smiles. The reactions to the Nixon pardon appear to have brightened their mood.

Now in its second week, the wrangling over a jury may end

up in open court tomorrow with the exercise of the peremptory challenges by both prosecutors and defense lawyers.

While the prosecutors have been allocated six such challenges, the five cover-up defendants—H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Mitchell, Robert Marston and Kenneth Parkinson—have been given a total of 15.

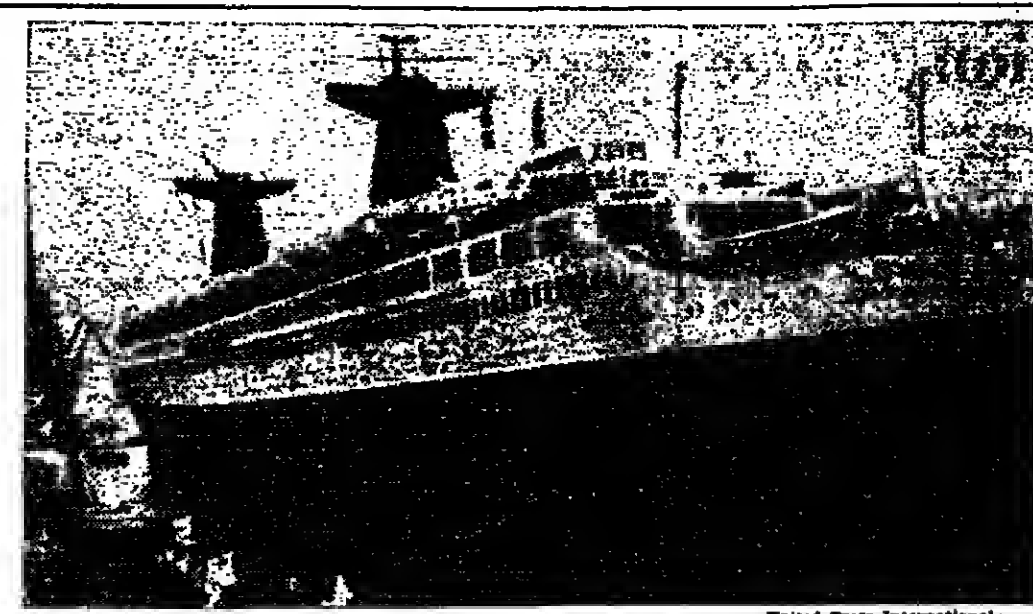
Mr. Jaworski complained that under present plans, the names of the prospective jurors who have survived closed-door questioning will be called up in a fixed order. In addition, the prosecutor said, defense lawyers will be able to save most of their challenges until the end, after the government has used up its half dozen.

"For example," Mr. Jaworski said in a memo to Judge Sirica, "it is obvious to the defense that a number of jurors among the first panel of 12 are jurors who have expressed rather firm opinions that it would be unfair to prosecute these defendants in light of Mr. Nixon's pardon, the defense can reserve some of its challenges while in effect compelling the government to exercise challenges in the early rounds."

After that, Mr. Jaworski said, the defense would have "nearly total control over the makeup of the jury."

The prosecutor asked Judge Sirica to require defense lawyers to exercise two or three challenges for each one the government must use up, instead of letting them hold the challenges in reserve.

"This is an extraordinary case in which extraordinary measures to insure fairness to all parties are fully justified," Mr. Jaworski said. At present, he complained, the number of challenges allocated to the defense, "coupled with the pattern of responses about the Nixon pardon during closed-door questioning, raises 'a possibility of unfairness to the government.'"



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL  
LINER BACK IN PORT—The France returning to its home port of Le Havre Wednesday after a month-long sit-in strike at sea. The crew decided to end its "occupation" and leave a 121-man security force on board while union, company and government negotiators decide what to do with the ship, which is now scheduled to be withdrawn from service Oct. 28; several plans are being studied.

## Gierek, in Washington, Signs Accords

## Poland to Increase U.S. Industrial Imports

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek revealed yesterday that his country plans to import \$1.5 billion worth of U.S. industrial plants, equipment and technological know-how in the next few years.

The Polish leader also expressed approval of East-West détente and the hope that the Soviet-American dialogue would produce "further weighty agreements."

In New York today, at the UN General Assembly, Mr. Gierek called for a collective security system in Europe and a zone of peace in the Baltic, and endorsed a Soviet proposal for an Asian collective security system.

He said "political and military confrontation imposed by the im-

perialist forces... constitutes the main cause of the arms race, tensions and threats to world peace." He did not identify the "imperialist forces," but said: "The improvement of Soviet-American relations in recent years is of exceptional importance in overcoming this global confrontation."

Following a pattern set in earlier meetings between top U.S. and Communist leaders, President Ford and Mr. Gierek signed two accords, on economic and political principles yesterday.

The economic "joint statement" was of special importance to Poland, which is heavily committed to modernizing its industry with large injections of Western technology. The countries declared that trade between them—which is running at about \$700 million a year—will reach \$1 billion by 1976 and \$2 billion by 1980.

The 1980 goal is expected to make Poland the third largest Communist trading partner of the United States, behind the Soviet Union and China. This year U.S. trade with Russia and China is expected to reach about \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.

On Monday, the Chambers of Commerce of Poland and the United States established an economic council to assist in marketing goods and promoting trade. The Soviet Union provides about 95 per cent of Poland's petroleum at rates cheaper than those charged for oil from the Middle East. However, Warsaw will have to negotiate a new petroleum agreement with Moscow for the period through 1980, which could require greater reliance on Middle East sources. Political discussions between the two leaders included a review of Poland's position as one of the four members of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, which supervises the 1973 Vietnam cease-fire agreement. The Polish leader was understood to have told Mr. Ford that his government supports the cease-fire agreement.

Mr. Gierek was questioned on the possibility of withdrawal of all foreign troops from Europe. About 30,000 Soviet troops are estimated to be stationed in Europe.

"One day this will happen," Mr. Gierek said. "We all wish it... but as long as we don't trust one another, and as long as we don't create the conditions for such mutual confidence, one has to strive toward that objective in a reasonable and moderate way, so we wouldn't do something that would freeze negotiations for many years."

## Mrs. Gandhi Shifts Key Aides

## Indian Cabinet Is Overhauled As Economic Woes Increase

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, worried about food shortages and economic drift, drastically overhauled the nation's cabinet today.

Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet shifts involved such key ministries as Defense, Food, Finance and Home Affairs. The cabinet reshuffle—the most dramatic in years—underscored the anxiety in the capital about the nation's scant food supplies, the record inflationary spiral, urban tensions because of shortages and India's erratic agricultural and industrial production.

Commentators and politicians were divided about the impact of the cabinet shifts. One columnist here said that the cabinet moves were "merely a game of musical chairs" designed to create the impression that the government was tackling the current crisis. In fact, said the critic, the cabinet was comprised of "the same tired faces" but carrying different portfolios.

Other commentators and politicians, however, saw Mrs. Gandhi's moves as an effort to place pragmatic figures in key positions and to mute the ideological forces that she has often sided with in the past.

Shift to Agriculture

Perhaps the most significant change involved Jagjivan Ram, a tough, politically powerful figure who has served as defense minister since 1970. Mr. Ram was shifted to the head of the Agriculture Ministry, and will therefore enact a pivotal role here in the next six months when the food and economic crisis is expected to deepen further.

Mr. Ram, who was born as an untouchable and has a following among the outcasts of Hindu society, was reportedly reluctant to take the agriculture post. According to reports, the 66-year-old politician relented after Mrs. Gandhi's repeated pleas that food and agricultural production were crucial problems facing India.

Because of drought in northern India, hoarding, inflation and chaotic food policies, India may have to import up to 10 million tons of food grain to avert widespread hunger. Another key cabinet shift involved 64-year-old Chidambaram Subramaniam, a blunt, shrewd official, who was named finance minister. Mr. Subramaniam has held two posts in recent months

—ministers for industry and agriculture.

Mrs. Gandhi's dependence on Mr. Subramaniam, however, has not reflected her years of socialist ideology that-nated economic decentralization. Mrs. Subramaniam's advance setback to a rival, D.D. Dhar, the planning minister, played a key role in the government's take policies that have failed.

The current finance minister, Y. B. Chavan, a co-veteran who has served national cabinet for a decade, was named minister. In turn, D. Minister, Swarni, named defense minister.

## Church Dial With Marxists Urged in Ro

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 10 (AP).—A French priest told Synod of Bishops today that the two have some common ground.

"The church can no longer ignore the negative Marxist religion," the Rev. J. Cuyr, superior-general of Holy Spirit Congregation, said.

"There are differences," he said. "I range from humanism to religion, where the p Communist hands to embrace elsewhere."

"In the latter case that we share common as love for justice and help the poor and the Those Marxists who do struggle to these aims serving the Lord."

## Draw in World C

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).—Victor Korneichuk, an Karpov today agreed draw in the 10th gas world chess challenge. Mr. Karpov leads the Five victories are need

## San Diego's Female Fire-Fighters May Sue Over Getting the Ax

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—The first women picked to train as fire-fighters here say they may hire a lawyer now that they've been fired.

After six weeks of training in the Fire Academy, four of the five women were dismissed on grounds that "they did not meet the physical strength requirements." Fire Chief Leonard Bell said. The fifth was unable to take the final physical tests after injuring her neck and back in a training accident.

A spokesman for Firefighters Local 145, to which the women belong, said that no appeal is possible because they were still on probation.

At a news conference, the young women talked bitterly. "We've been told all along that women will never become fire-fighters," Patti Barbee said. "The Fire Department has been against us all the way."

A group of wives of firemen protested the idea of women in the firehouses, but Mr. Bell said that women recruits will still be sought. The first five ranked high in attitude, intelligence and performance, he said, but were unable to carry the heavy hoses and meet other strength requirements.

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**ADDITIONAL DUTIES**—President Idi Amin Dada of Uganda is also chancellor of the Ugandan University of Makerere and as a part of the nation's 12th anniversary celebrations he presided over a ceremony at which more than 100 students received degrees.

### 11 Reported Fined In Spain Over Anti-Regime Acts

MADRID, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Authorities have imposed fines of between 100,000 and 300,000 pesetas (\$1,750 to \$5,250) on 11 persons—workers, priests and a lawyer—accused of anti-government activities, newspaper reports said today.

Most of the penalties were imposed under the public-order laws, which empower police to levy fines—without trial or appeal—on violators of the political order.

Most of the fines were connected with a wave of labor unrest and recent police raids on clandestine assemblies of underground labor leaders in church buildings in Madrid and Barcelona.

According to the reports, seven metalworkers were fined \$3,500 each for having fomented strikes in Madrid. Strikes are illegal in Spain.

A Malaga priest and a Madrid priest were fined \$1,750 and \$3,500 respectively for sermons in which they criticized the government.

In Barcelona, the reports said, lawyer Carlos Trias and another person were fined \$5,250 each for their participation in a clandestine assembly.

### Greek Regime Is Accused Of Sharing Power With Junta

ATHENS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Radical politician Andreas Papandreu, the first party leader to speak publicly after the end of martial law, today accused the government of sharing power with the military junta which had ruled Greece since 1967.

The 55-year-old U.S.-educated university professor also accused Premier Constantine Karamanlis of trying to restore the monarchy.

Mr. Papandreu, who announced today the merger of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement with the resistance organization Democratic Defense, said, "The government shares its power with the junta, which has (President Phaedon) Gekas as its symbol."

Democratic Defense is a group of liberal and leftist intellectuals which actively opposed the military dictatorship.

Speaking at a news conference attended by hundreds of cheering youthful supporters, Mr. Papandreu said he did not fear the possibility of another coup.

Mr. Papandreu said the Greek economy was ruined because the junta, which took power after a coup in April, 1967, "sold the country to foreign monopolies and encouraged the formation of a parasitic middle class."

[Former strongman Dimitrios]

"Ioannidis is mainly responsible for the events in Cyprus, which were the biggest national act of treason in the 20th century," he said.

"Power was handed down to the government by the forces which tortured the people, destroyed Cyprus and killed the students at the Polytechnic. Therefore the government is a continuation of the coup."

Mr. Papandreu, who blamed the government for speeding up elections, said Mr. Karamanlis planned to restore the monarchy.

#### Issue of the Monarchy

The Karamanlis government took over on July 24, after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, pledged to restore democracy and negotiate a settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

The government, which abolished martial law yesterday, set Nov. 27 as the date for general elections. The fate of the monarchy will be decided through a referendum within a month after the elections.

Tuesday night of Mr. Karamanlis' cabinet resigned in preparation for the election. Mr. Karamanlis stayed on as caretaker premier until a new parliament is elected.

### Pentagon Doubts Prosecution Over Public Service

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Defense Department officials have said that it would be virtually impossible to prosecute military deserters who fail to fulfill pledges to perform alternative public service, unless they publicly state their intention to rejoin.

Even in those cases where a public assertion is made, there appears serious doubt of the government's legal powers to prosecute a man for this after he has received his military discharge.

Defense Department spokesman William Beecher said: "It would be very difficult to prove in a court of law that what he [the deserter] made the pledge he did not intend to live up to it."

Another defense official said in an interview that "nobody in the Defense Department or the Justice Department has any thought of prosecuting anybody for this."

Shortly after President Ford announced his conditional amnesty program for Vietnam era draft dodgers and deserters, Defense and Justice Department officials acknowledged there was a loophole that would permit returning deserters to escape alternative public service.

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### 3 U.S. Newsmen Are Attacked By Police at Saigon Protest

By David K. Shipley

SAIGON, Oct. 10 (C.T.).—Several demonstrators and three American newsmen were attacked by Saigon policemen today as anti-government street protests continued to gain momentum.

A Buddhist nun was knocked unconscious by a man who, demonstrators contended, was a plainclothes policeman. A correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System, Hanev Howell, was hospitalized with possibly serious injuries after a plainclothesman delivered a karate kick to his abdomen.

At the time, witnesses said, Mr. Howell had been shooting television film of policemen beating up protesters. "We know beyond a shadow of a doubt that this was a secret policeman," said Peter Collins, a CBS stringer based in Saigon. He said he had delivered a protest to police and government officials.

It was the second time in 10 days that Mr. Howell had been assaulted by policemen during a demonstration. He was not badly hurt the first time.

Police Tactics  
Today, although uniformed officers acted in a restrained manner in dealing with the protesters, plainclothesmen were con-

siderably more violent than in the past. The police reportedly have been under strict instructions to keep hands off the demonstrators for fear of creating antagonisms that would only deepen and broaden the protests.

The police violence that did occur was directed not against the main body of demonstrators—about 300 Vietnamese newsmen and 1,000 supporters, who marched to denounce press censorship—but against small groups of more vitriolic opponents of President Nguyen Van Thieu, who have taken to attacking themselves to larger protests.

Shrewd Handling  
The large anti-government movements, protesting official corruption and frequent confiscation of newspapers, have been led by anti-Communist Catholics. Since they once formed an important element of President Thieu's support, their protests are being taken seriously, especially by oppositionists, who were extremely gloomy only a few weeks ago about the prospects of a change in government.

Now it is easy to find a justified politician who are convinced that Mr. Thieu will be ousted, one way or another. And yet he has handled the protests shrewdly, giving the demonstrators their head, responding in conciliatory tones to some of their complaints and allowing newspapers to report more fully on the protests than in the past. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese version of press censorship—under which police confiscate offensive issues, thereby costing publishers large sums in lost revenue—was the main target of today's demonstrations.

The other American newsmen besides Mr. Howell were attacked by the police today. Barry Hillebrandt, a correspondent for Time magazine, was kicked but not hurt, and John Spragens, of Pacific Basin Report, an economic news service, was roughed up and knocked to the ground when policemen tried to take his camera, he said.

According to a spokesman for the United States Embassy, Ambassador Graham Martin, will raise this matter at the Foreign Ministry and ask that it be thoroughly investigated. The government spokesman, Nguyen Quoc Cuong, called the attack on the reporters "very deplorable" and said, "We are investigating."

### Harry Carney, 64, Saxophonist In Ellington Band

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—Harry Carney, 64, baritone saxophonist with the Duke Ellington band for almost 40 years, died Tuesday in a hospital here, where he had been undergoing treatment for pneumonia and phlebitis.

According to the Encyclopedia of Jazz, he was "the first and greatest performer on baritone saxophone, creator of a rich, deep sound that has never been duplicated."

Among compositions that Mr. Ellington wrote for Mr. Carney were "La Fuis Belle Africaine," "A Chromatic Love Affair" and "Sonic."

In recent years, his show-stopping vehicle was "Sophisticated Lady," in which he held a note while Mr. Ellington waved at friends in the audience, sipped a soft drink and finally proclaimed in a leisurely voice, "Hold it, Harry."

### Joseph Roisman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Joseph Roisman, 74, the first violinist of the Budapest String Quartet for 36 years died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Roisman was a native of Russia. He joined the quartet in 1927 as second violinist and became first violinist in 1932.

The quartet, led by Mr. Roisman, played regularly at the Library of Congress, where the musicians performed on the library's Stradivarius instruments.

### Dorothy Kirwan

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Dorothy O'Connell Kirwan, 62, the owner of MacSorley's Old Ale House, who had never set foot during business hours in what until four years ago was an exclusively masculine refuge, died yesterday at her home.

The saloon, the city's oldest, was founded in 1854 and served ale and porter, along with Leidenkrantz cheese and rich Bermuda onions, to men only until Aug. 10, 1970, when the establishment bowed to the inevitable.

### Clyde C. Williams

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—Clyde C. (Slim) Williams, 93, who traveled in the 1930s by dog sled from Copper Center, Alaska, to Washington, D.C., died yesterday. A biography about Mr. Williams, "Alaska Sourdough," covers his careers as explorer, hunter, guide, lecturer and author.

### Viet Cong Stand

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong today announced that it will not renew the deadlocked Paris negotiations with South Vietnam until President Thieu and his Saigon regime are overthrown.

The South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks labeled the PRG declaration "extremely grave" and said it proved that the Viet Cong does not want to respect the political clauses of the 1973 Paris peace treaty.

### Clash in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Cambodian troops killed 15 insurgents in a clash near the provincial capital of Svay Rieng, 87 miles southeast of here, the high command reported today.

Seven soldiers were wounded in the incident last night, the command added.

Insurgents also fired four rockets into the southern sector of Phnom Penh last night, wounding two civilians.

### Poet Ruled a Suicide

WESTON, Mass., Oct. 10 (AP).—Pulitzer prize-winning poet Anne Sexton, 45, committed suicide, the medical examiner, Dr. Peter Angelo, ruled Tuesday. He said that Mrs. Sexton died of carbon monoxide poisoning last Friday.

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## Those Foreign Investors in U.S.

Foreign investment in the United States is rising rapidly, but no one knows exactly how much or where. The sudden ballooning of Arab oil funds seems to have incited a kind of anxiety which, when one thinks about it, lies very much at odds with the American tradition. Americans ought to be the last people in the world to object to investment across national boundaries, for America has done more of it than any other nation. The United States has benefited the people of other countries in the process, but it has also very much benefited itself. Now that the process is also running the other way, a hostile political reaction is beginning to be visible here and there in America. That reaction is mistaken. America's interest continues to lie in the free flow of international investment.

But that principle does not require Americans to remain in ignorance regarding the nature of foreign ownership in the United States.

\*\*\*

Some of it, obviously, involves control of resources. We are beginning to hear murmurs that the United States must not permit its irreplaceable natural resources to go to foreigners—a remark that usually refers to coal shipments. It is an opinion that will be read with interest by Canadians and Venezuelans, whose oil industries are almost entirely owned by Americans and organized largely to feed the U.S. market. Those misguided persons who wish to discourage coal exports to Japan may wish to consider the effects of other countries applying the same principle to America—as, for a time, the Arabs did with the memorable oil embargo last winter. The occasional flickers of indignation at foreign real estate purchases—most recently, Kuwait's purchase of Klawah, an island on the South Carolina coast, for resort development—needs to be balanced by

reflection on the vast American holdings of mines, industrial plants and plantations abroad.

Because foreign investment in the United States has been very small over the years, the government has never bothered to gather accurate statistics on it. There is no legal requirement to report the foreign take-over of an American company and no reliable way to identify foreign owners. The administration estimates foreign direct investment—which means investment carrying control of the enterprise—at a total of about \$16 billion, although some economists put the figure much higher. In contrast, American direct investment abroad runs to more than \$100 billion. But even those countries that most welcome American companies keep much better track of who owns what than the United States does. Good information is becoming essential not only for making sound public policy, but as an antidote to the exaggerated apprehensions that each large foreign investment sets off.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, chairman of the Senate Foreign Commerce Subcommittee, began to get interested in the subject after a wave of Japanese investment in Hawaiian land and resorts. He drew up a thoroughly sensible bill directing the Treasury and Commerce Departments to carry out a comprehensive count of foreign investment in the United States. His counterpart in the House, John Culver, D-Iowa, who had picked up reports of foreign purchases of Midwestern farmland, supported the bill. It has now passed both houses and awaits only minor reconciliation of the two versions before going to the President. There is no great cause for alarm in the current wave of business investment from abroad. But there is a case for the careful and accurate reporting that the Inouye-Culver bill will provide.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Sharing the Burden

President Ford was notably unresponsive in his replies to two questions at his news conference Wednesday as to why he was seeking a corporate and personal income surtax when many if not most economists agree that the country is not suffering primarily from a demand-push inflation. He was similarly vague as to why he describes inflation in "apocalyptic" language but shies away from gasoline rationing or a stiff tax on gasoline or petroleum imports.

In striving to answer these questions at his news conference, Mr. Ford had to contend with an inherently insurmountable difficulty. A clear analysis of inflation could only serve to emphasize the softness and the insufficient magnitudes of his 10-point program.

The President proposed the surtax presumably because he wanted to offset the cost of additional unemployment compensation, work relief projects, and modest tax reduction for the very poor. He quite rightly does not want a large deficit. The current inflation arises from several diverse sources, but a greater federal deficit would surely intensify it. However, since a serious slump is simultaneously beginning to develop, the critical consideration in devising a proper set of policies is how to restrain the inflationary forces without encouraging the recessionary forces.

President Ford has not achieved the right mix partially because his magnitudes are too small. He is like a lifeguard who attempts to save a man 100 feet offshore by throwing him a 50-foot rope. Specifically, the tax relief for the poor is too modest to make any difference; the aid to housing is insufficient to revive that hard-hit industry; the public

jobs for the unemployed are almost sure to be too few.

If the President were to bring sizable and effective help to these recession victims, he would need a much bigger source of revenue than the surtax, which will provide only \$5 billion. Furthermore, a drastic lowering of gasoline consumption and wastage would have a healthy effect on lowering the price of overseas oil, one major cause of inflation. Gas rationing on fairly liberal terms, a tax on automobile engine capacity, and a drive to make mass transit a readily available and strikingly cheap alternative to the private automobile in every city would be effective means of bringing down American oil imports and prices and keeping them down.

In his address to Congress and in his news conference remarks, however, President Ford showed he is deeply reluctant to recommend the uncomfortable for fear it may prove to be unpopular. This is almost certainly a misjudgment of the public mood. In any event, there is no doubt that soft answers and small programs cannot reach the source of the trouble.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Roving Nixon

Julie Nixon Eisenhower would like to see her father serve the nation as a roving ambassador. If he is well enough to rove, the place to start will be a trip to Washington to testify in the Watergate cover-up trial. His "gift for communicating," as his daughter describes it, can most usefully be applied there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Franco-American Thaw

The thaw in Franco-American relations, made necessary by the excessive polemics which in the end of Georges Pompidou's term had jeopardized the Robert-Kissinger dialogue, has been seriously initiated since Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election. . . . The energy crisis and the economic upheavals which it entails without any doubt will be the major topic for the two Presidents. . . . A harmonizing of policies and strategies appears so indispensable for our industrial society on both sides of the Atlantic that it is difficult to imagine that the meeting of the two statesmen might end in discord.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

### Choice of Sato Assailed

The Norwegian committee continued to shock the world by splitting the Nobel Peace Prize between Sean MacBride and Eisaku Sato. MacBride deserved the award on his own for his effort for human rights and international understanding. It is a mockery against him and the award that he has to share it with Sato. As Japan's Premier, Sato will be remembered mostly for his role as cold war advocate for the United States in the Far East, who until the last moment opposed any form of understanding with China.

—From the Politiken (Copenhagen).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

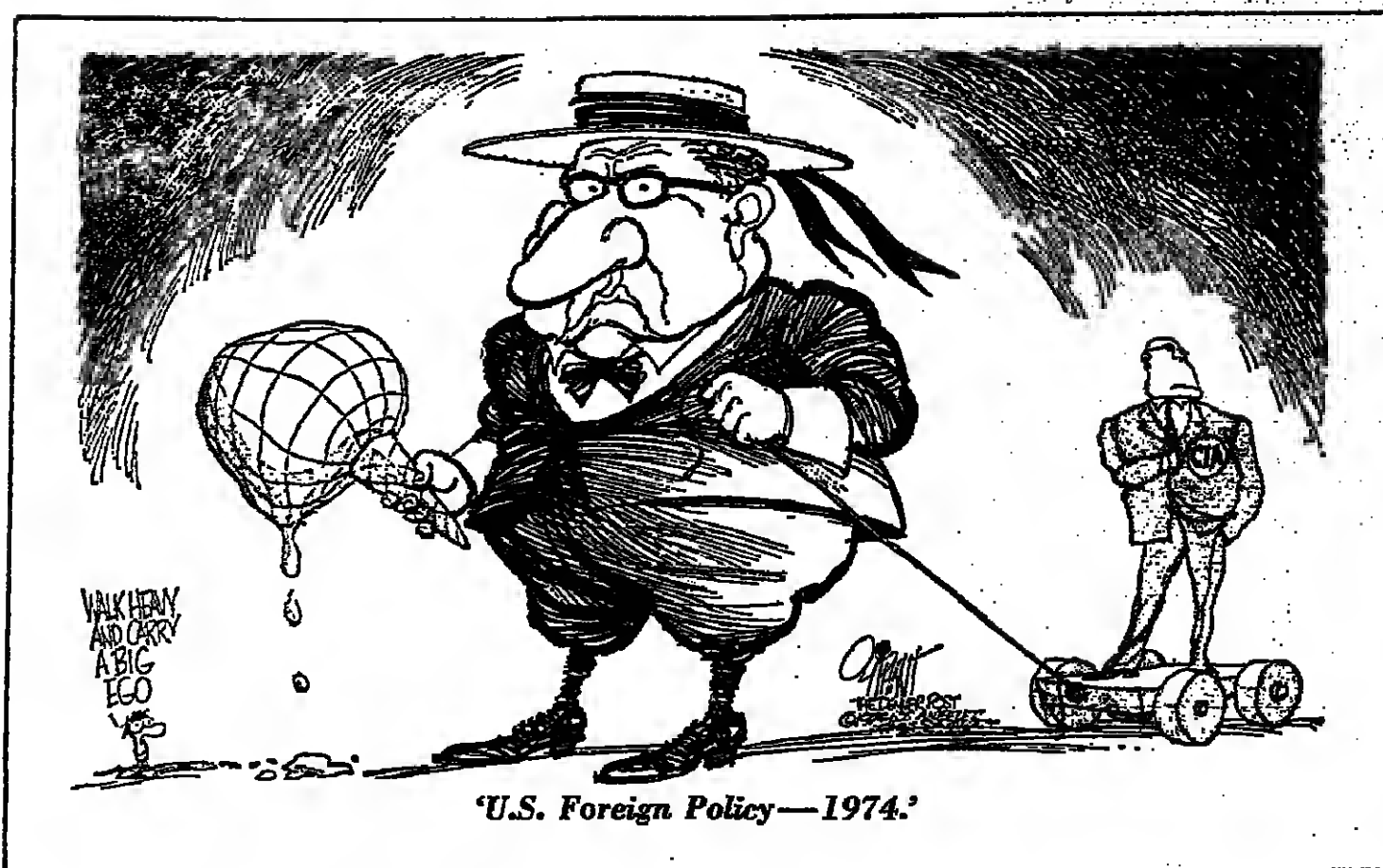
October 11, 1899

LONDON—Though so far no actual outbreak of hostilities in South Africa has yet occurred, it is no longer possible to deny that a state of war exists. The ultimatum issued by the Government of the South African Republic to the Government of Great Britain can only be regarded as a veiled declaration of war. South Africa demands that English troops be withdrawn from the Transvaal border; England of course refuses. The collision is inevitable and the tragedy is regrettable.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1924

WASHINGTON—Staggering through 12 innings of erratic but exciting baseball, the Washington Senators brought a world championship to the capital when they defeated the New York Giants by a score of 4 to 3. Their young manager, Bucky Harris, drove in three of the runs but the real hero, a winning pitcher was old (38) Walter Johnson, who came on in the ninth in relief, pitched four scoreless innings, gave three hits, struck out five and held the McGrawmen until his team scored.



## Faith in the Best and the Richest

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Suppose President Johnson had made personal loans totaling \$550,000 to an associate in public life, then appointed him chairman of a federal regulatory agency and written off the loans. When the facts became known, would leading senators and other weighty voices have said that there was nothing wrong in the arrangement—that it was just a way to keep a man of modest means in the public service?

Or suppose it were discovered that the transport workers union had secretly given half a million dollars to the head of a public agency dealing with transportation. Or that General Motors had, or an oil company. Would such "Republican liberals" as Jacob Javits and Hugh Scott make to their defense? Would that crusty conservative, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, be the only outspoken critic?

The immunity of Nelson Rockefeller from criticism or even serious scrutiny is an amazing phenomenon. He can do things that would cause an explosion if done by anyone else, and still keep Establishment opinion purring.

### Trust

There must be an implicit assumption that a man as rich as Rockefeller, with so impressive a history of family philanthropy, will use his money in the public interest. We take him on trust.

That notion is staggeringly naive. It smacks of the misplaced faith in great men that got us into Vietnam, only in this case it is faith in the best and the richest. Nelson Rockefeller has many achievements to his credit. But to take him on trust is dangerous nonsense.

Consider those huge loans to William J. Ronan, chairman of the New York-New Jersey Port Authority. Even if we grant our teeth and assume that the money was used as much as money usually is, it surely had an effect. Do human beings receive \$550,000 without feeling some special relationship to the source? Even generosity creates obligations.

And Ronan is in a much more powerful position than most federal agency heads. The Port Authority makes its decisions largely in secret, with little use of democratic control. It plays a crucial role in the planning and execution of the New York area—specifically including the financial interests of the Rockefeller family.

### Only a Gesture

The cover is just starting to come off the Rockefeller largesse and its real effects in the political world. It was only a gesture when he gave a \$100,000 to a Democrat who helped with necessary votes in the legislature, but who else can make such gestures? The salaries and loans and invest-

ments for his staff are generous, but they also are likely to buy lifelong loyalty in a way that others cannot afford.

As governor, Rockefeller was equally adept in using state money to serve his interests. His great concrete elephant, the Albany Mall, provided jobs for his friends the building workers. It just happened, too, that the Democratic leader of Albany, Dan O'Connell, and Mayor Brastis Corning wrote the insurance on those buildings. When the ill-planned World Trade Center, encouraged by David Rockefeller, proved a commercial flop, Nelson ordered state agencies to use it as a warehouse.

Why does almost no one pay any attention to these things, or ask hard questions? Where are the journalistic bloodhounds who tracked down every cent in the career of Richard Nixon? Where are the voices that thundered at a \$100,000 gift from Howard Hughes or use of campaign money to buy jewelry for Pat Nixon? Are the Rockefeller operations too

large in scale to be seen by the naked eye?

Nor is it the use of money alone that seems to escape probing curiosity. Consider the massacre at Attica prison.

When Sen. Edward Kennedy seemed headed toward the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, various newspapers and magazines began new investigations of his role in the death at Chappaquiddick, and properly so. But there were 39 deaths at Attica, and Rockefeller's responsibility is right there, waiting to be scrutinized.

### Silence

He refused to go to the prison when a visit by the governor might have averted tragedy. And then, when state police killed prisoners and hostages by shooting into the crowd, Rockefeller had nothing to say—except to try to obscure what had happened. He has not yet acknowledged, much less apologized, the horror. Of course prison rioters do not

evoke much public sympathy. Nor should officials have to sympathize with them. But cold-blooded murder is something else. When a politician by his silence condones official murder, the calculation or cowardice that led him to that position must say something about his values. Is no one interested?

There are many other questions. Does no one care about his far-out advocacy of military power, or his opposition to the nuclear test-ban treaty? Why has he never said a critical word about the war in Vietnam? How many fallout shelters has he built for himself?

President Ford, asked at his news conference about the gifts, suggested that Rockefeller had to be considered in a different way from other men because he is so very rich. Are editors and politicians and other shapers of opinion going to accept that dangerous doctrine, and go on suspending their natural disbelief in the case of Nelson Rockefeller?

## Some Thoughts on Pardons

By I. F. Stone

WASHINGTON—Before they question President Ford, House Judiciary Committee members ought to look at an obscure clause in Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution. It says that the president may pardon "except in cases of impeachment."

That exception goes back to 17th-century England. In two cases that read like a preview of Watergate, the Crown was subjected to parliamentary control. The impeachment of the Duke of Buckingham under Charles I established the principle that, though the king could do no wrong, miscreant ministers could not avoid impeachment by pleading that they were merely carrying out his orders.

There still remained a loophole, and a second case closed it. The Earl of Danby tried to block his own impeachment with a pardon granted in advance by Charles II. The Commons refused to honor the pardon. It ruled that to permit "a pardon to be a bar to an impeachment" would defeat its purpose and thereby "the chief institution for the preservation of the government would be destroyed." The king could pardon after, but not before, an impeachment had been completed.

Our federal Constitution, and most state constitutions, go further and do not permit a pardon even after an impeachment. Did not Mr. Ford's pardon of Richard M. Nixon in advance of full investigation violate the spirit and purpose, if not the letter, of this ancient constitutional exception to the pardoning power?

Congress sought the full truth about Watergate by two modes of procedure, by impeachment and by a special prosecutor. Mr. Ford, like Mr. Nixon, has promised he would "not exercise his constitutional powers" to interfere with the special prosecutor, to quote the language of Leon Jaworski's mandate. The pardon frustrated the mandate insofar as full investigation of President Nixon's own complicity was concerned. Indeed had Mr. Ford not been stopped by public outcry he was ready with a general Watergate pardon. Its effect would have been to get rid of the special prosecutor's office altogether.

In a speech Mr. Ford made in 1963, he said that President Kennedy's assertion of executive privilege to hide the full truth about the Bay of Pigs was "akin to the divine right of kings." The kings of England long ago lost any divine right of pardon. The royal pardon is no longer the result of a royal soliloquy with the royal conscience. Pardon in practice is granted by the home secretary with aid from the Court of Criminal Appeals.

### Safeguard

A similar safeguard was adopted here. The encyclopedia "American Jurisprudence" says that while the pardoning power of the president "is less restricted than that of an English king, it has been seldom abused because ordinarily applications are required to be presented through, or referred to the Department of Justice."

Abuse of the pardoning power is an impeachable offense. At least one state governor, John C. Walton of Oklahoma in 1923, has been removed by impeachment for pardon abuses. Pardons may be challenged in the courts.

Blackstone said pardons tainted by fraud are voidable. Pardons granted by prior agreement under circumstances contrary to public policy may be revoked by the courts, according to "American Jurisprudence." A pardon may also be a link in a conspiracy to obstruct justice. All these matters cry out for full airing by the House Judiciary Committee.

I. F. Stone, contributing editor of The New York Review of Books, formerly edited I. F. Stone's Weekly. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

### U.S. Wild Horses

The article "Wild Horses vs. the Mechanized Cowboy" (Herald, Sept. 27), with all its shocking details and particularly the explicit description of the illegal roundup in 1973, was enough to make one's blood curdle with horror.

That these lovely animals have to be exterminated may be true, but that they are so mercilessly hunted and indiscriminately slaughtered without any law to protect them from the lawless and then ground up for pet food, above all things, is an abomination.

What bitter irony, that while scientists are feverishly trying to find a meat substitute for hungry humanity, many millions of pets consume countless tons of meat every day in the United States alone!

REGINA BUCHI, Lausanne, Switzerland.

## New Chick From Cyp Home to R

By Evans and N

WASHINGTON—The government has quite drawn some of its top officers from NATO headquarters in Brussels, one more of how seriously the Cypriot government views anti-sentiment now sweeping Cyprus.

Facing the first partial election on Nov. 17 since the 1963 coup d'état of 1967, civilian government of Constantine Caramanlis between conflicting political

The latest fragment display of pro-Americanism could boomerang, Greek left a dangerous that Andreas Papandreu be quick to exploit, Cypriot with this hard pull by pulling Greece out military organization. Now he has followed up drawing some of the Greek officers from the military billets in Brussels and other NATO commands.

But the domestic political demands for anti-U.S. are the gravest future pro-Greece. Friendship with West, and particularly with States, is absolutely essential in the long run, a

### Futile Effort

A case in point was solely futile effort to win the support of the congressional ban on U.S. assistance to Turkey. Conferring at his own at the Plaza Hotel in last week with Mayros, explained that the effort congressionally-imposed aid ban was predictable make the Turks dig in against U.S. mediation remove Turkish troops Cyprus and return part Cyprus conquest. Thus, it was self-interest of Athens the United States on g with Turkey.

Mayros was stunned, he told Kissinger, "is a thing for a Greek to indeed, far from Greek sympathizers in Congress from voting a ban on aid to Turkey, diplomats in the United encouraged it. One at motor of the aid ban was self-interest in the Greek Consulate in San Francisco who quietly spread the friendly congressmen; St. Louis aid to Cyprus, what the impact on Cyprus. In short, the politicians in Athens on the parliamentary election weigh the long-range of gradually restoring the Washington link.

The unannounced withdrawal of Greek troops from NATO headquarters ply the newest signal, heard American pledges two months that Turkey be glad to give up Cyprus conquest once it pledged wholly under the Greek government to advertise itself as an icon.

There is no hope that change between now and November election, and position that it could soon thereafter. Like hostility for Turkey so v pressed in Congress over ban threatens political against Washington the. With an outstanding to Russia for its acquiescence in the invasion of Cyprus, Turkey may find it has before to deny any sort for overflight privilege future Middle Eastern particularly with the U.S. so virulently anti-Turk as these Cyprus chick home to roost, the our United States is an impediment.

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BUSINESS

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PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1974

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Setting Guidelines Exports of Grains

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Guidelines for export sales assure an adequate but not excessive flow of grain from States to its traditional customers are being drawn up by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The department formally confirmed today it will set total annual requirements of importing countries when a large number of U.S. grain sales will be given prior approval.

U.S. exporters that "in determining which proposed sales will be given prior approval and which will not, the department will consider the total annual requirements of the country involved and the extent to which those requirements are already covered."

"Factors, in addition to the U.S. availability, will include the level of the foreign country's 1974-75 crop; its stocks on hand; existing purchase contracts calling for future delivery; projected consumption; and the pattern of imports during recent years," the department said.

"Unspoken, but an underlying philosophy in these criteria is going to be the principle that we are going to take care of our traditional customers first," one government aide said.

From the beginning, the sources said, an element that was ruled out was any quantitative allocation, country by country, of supplies that the United States will allow to be shipped.

Nevertheless, it is understood that the guidelines will help both the United States and the grain shippers to avoid the embarrassment encountered last weekend when large contracts between two grain companies and the Soviet Union were canceled under White House pressure.

The limited control system announced Monday stemmed from that action. It will require prior approval for sales of more than 50,000 tons of corn, wheat, sorghum, soybeans or soybean meal to any one country or total sales of more than 100,000 tons of those commodities to one country within a week.

Russians Reluctant  
The major importing countries, such as Japan and those of the European Economic Community, have already informed the United States of their approximate needs, but the Soviet Union has refused to give precise information.

"On a mutual, one high official said, 'these guidelines will provide a check on the selling end as to whether we have been told the truth of the buying side.'"

An aide said: "The customer will really benefit from these criteria more than the sellers."

He added: "There is no indication in any of this that we are going to do anything but our level best to supply our customers."

Tough Problem  
Executives in the grain industry say that the government officials are tackling a difficult problem because of the very nature of their business.

Sales by individual companies are often made to foreign affiliates, usually to be resold and frequently with the ultimate buyer in a different country of destination.

Sales made to buyers in one country also are frequently traded before shipment, when trade conditions change there, to buyers in other countries.

The guidelines being shaped will allow the government to monitor the flow of grain through the time when such switches are made, officials said.

Libya Orders  
Exxon Closing  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Exxon has been ordered to close down all of its oil production in Libya.

The closure, ordered by the Libyan government, is a result of a dispute that developed between Exxon and a unit of Italy's state-owned ENI over liquefied natural gas shipments.

The closure affects about 250,000 barrels a day of production, Exxon said.

Also apparently involved in the closure are the smaller Libyan operations of W. B. Grant & Co. and Atlantic Richfield, which have interests in the two major fields produced by Exxon.

In 1973, Atlantic Richfield said its total Libyan production was 19,000 barrels a day.

The government ordered Exxon to close down after it had stopped shipping liquefied natural gas to Italy. The shipments were halted because Italy's oil company refused to take the gas after a dispute over prices.

Inventories of the liquefied natural gas then backed up, and Exxon had to close the plant.

An Exxon official said the Libyan government then refused to let the company "store" the gas that is associated with oil production.

In New York, Exxon said 15 per cent of its total worldwide crude oil supply is affected.

In all, the Libyan closure involves 250,000 barrels of oil a day, Exxon said its share of that is 120,000 barrels a day.

Almost all of its Libyan oil has been moving to Europe, Exxon said.

man cost of living in West Germany, (AP-DJ). West Germany's cost of living index (1970=100) was 128.1 at mid-September, 1973, up 0.8 per cent from mid-July, 1973. The Statistics Office reported

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AGIP Finds Gas, Oil Near Milan

AGIP, Italy's state-owned oil group, found natural gas at Casale Dadda, a village in the Padana Valley near Milan. AGIP says that traces of high quality oil also were found in the same area. It adds, however, that it cannot yet estimate the potential of the oil find.

AGIP, a subsidiary of Eni Nazionale idrocarburi, the state hydrocarbon group, says technicians estimated that the natural gas field would amount to several billion cubic meters. Italy's consumption of natural gas last year totaled 18 billion cubic meters, most of it imported from the Soviet Union.

ITT, UAL Resume Ais Talks  
Talks between UAL and International Telephone & Telegraph concerning a possible sale of ITT's 52-per-cent stock interest in Avis appear to be on again. UAL, parent company of United Airlines, last week approached ITT and made several bids to acquire ITT's Avis holdings, according to industry sources. ITT rejected the offers but said in a public statement that it would sell its Avis shares to "any responsible buyer, including UAL, at the same price and conditions which would be acceptable to holders of two-thirds of the publicly held Avis shares."

It could not be learned if any new bids had been made, but it is understood that they have resumed talking about Avis. ITT signed a consent decree in 1971 with the Justice Department under which it agreed to divest itself of its Avis holdings by last Sept. 21. The department has said it is studying the situation and will recommend to a federal court what action should be taken regarding Avis. As a possible alternative to selling its Avis holdings, ITT has proposed selling ITT debentures convertible into Avis shares it holds. Spokesmen for both ITT and UAL confirmed that talks have resumed. Neither spokesman would elaborate.

26-Million Volume Is Highest in 22 Months  
N.Y. Stock Prices Surge in Heavy Trade  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Prices scored impressive gains on the New York Stock Exchange for the second consecutive session today in the busiest trading in 22 months.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 17.06 points to 648.08. The index climbed 28.33 points yesterday and about 1,940 shares advanced today compared to 260 declines.

Volume totaled 26.36 million shares, up from turnover of 19.82 million shares yesterday. It was the heaviest since Dec. 28, 1972, when 27.55 million shares traded.

Brokers said the rally started when adverse reaction to President Ford's economic proposals dried up yesterday and a wave of buying set in. They said this carried over into today, reinforced by encouraging signs of lowering interest rates.

Alan Shaw, vice-president at Harris Upham & Co., said "The stage was technically set for a big rebound after the heavy losses of previous sessions."

Lawrence Lewis, managing director of the American Stock Exchange, said he finds a "real turnaround feeling" in the market, "not just a rebound after being oversold."

Some brokers said traders were also encouraged that the wholesale price index for September rose at the lowest pace in 11 months.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.5 to 66.51.

The most active issue was Tara Chemicals, closing at 13 3/8, down 1/4 on volume of 212,000 shares.

Bonds moved ahead strongly through most of the session following the sharp cut in the rate of increase in the wholesale price index last month, but bills were sharply lower.

Corporate led the bond sector higher, with the short and intermediate maturity areas again making the pace, and by the close gains ranged as far as one full point in places.

Dealers said that remarks by Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns about the monetary aggregates also aided sentiment, and some strong buying was seen, both professional and institutional in nature.

The gains in government securities were less marked, although rises at the long end of the market still ranged to 1/4 point by the end of day.

Treasury bills, however, fell sharply during the day, ahead of tomorrow's regular weekly auction. The auction is being held tomorrow because Monday is a bank holiday.

The Treasury has set an additional \$200 million of bills for the auction, and next week it will also hold its regular monthly auction of one-year bills.

So, from an acute shortage less than two weeks ago the bill market will be running into an oversupply situation by the middle of next week.

Gains in yield ranged as far as 50 basis points in some issues, with the current series three-month bill leading the market lower.

Conditions in the money market were fairly easy through most of the session, holding in the 10-per-cent area.

In Chicago, wheat and other grains closed on the quiet side in anticipation of the Agriculture Department's crop report. Prices for wheat were unchanged to 8 cents lower after higher levels earlier in the day. Active corn near its highest levels of the day at the close, up the 10 cent maximum limit.

Soybeans finished strongly, although some gains were trimmed moments before the crop report was released.

In New York, copper declined 2.60 to 5 cents a pound, affected by speculative selling and a late decline in silver futures, which closed as much as the 20-cent-an-ounce maximum daily limit.

Precious Metals Concern Formed

Merrill Lynch and Harney & Harman of New York and Samuel Montagu of London plan to form a jointly-owned precious metals company. Details are still being completed on the venture, called Merrill, Montagu, Harney & Harman which will act as a gold dealer for U.S. institutions, corporations and citizens after the government permits ownership of the precious metal. That move is expected to occur at the end of 1974. The joint venture concern will sell and buy gold through one of the 263 worldwide offices of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Montagu will provide the gold market expertise and will produce and trade bullion in the world markets for the new company. Harney & Harman will fabricate, assay, store and distribute the bullion bought and sold through the Merrill Lynch offices. Prices would be based on the level at which the metal trades on the London gold market.

Datsun Best Seller in U.K.

Datsun of Japan replaced Renault of France as top-selling foreign car maker in Britain in September. Renault slipped to second place. They were the sole manufacturers to increase sales over the same month last year. In the first nine months, Renault retained overall leadership in the foreign sales league with 44,044, or 4.31 per cent of the market, with Datsun second at 41,226, or 4.04 per cent. Foreign sales represented 26.52 per cent of the total U.K. market in the period ended September, against 27.06 in 1973. British Leyland was the top seller among home producers with 39,884 in September, against 40,181 in 1973, followed by Ford with 24,892, down from 26,729 in the year-ago month. Overall U.K. sales so far this year are down 15 per cent at 1.02 million.

Oil Price Rises Called Simply Unmanageable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The economic and financial problems caused by the quadrupling of world oil prices are "simply unmanageable," Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns told the Joint Economic Committee today.

"In order for the problem to become manageable the price of oil will have to come down," he said.

Mr. Burns sharply criticized the recent trend to look for ways to "recycle" the oil countries' surplus revenues to those nations in need due to high oil cost.

"Escape from Reality"  
"All the talk about recycling, in my opinion, is an escape from reality," he said. "What recycling really means is piling debt on top of debt."

He said all nations must cut down on the use of oil to put pressure on world oil prices.

He told the committee that just as the oil producers have formed a cartel to control production of the oil consuming nations must develop a "common policy."

He added that there is growing recognition among consuming nations to develop such a policy, featuring conservation of energy and research on new energy resources.

On another matter, Mr. Burns said that any further deterioration in U.S. crop prospects would be "very bad news for all of us concerned with the inflation problem."

He made that comment after a prediction by Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., that the Agriculture Department's crop report due later today would show further substantial declines in crop prospects.

Mr. Burns said that people must be reassured that a deep recession "will be resisted" and that the government will cushion the hardships resulting from efforts to restrain the economy.

Taking issue with President Ford, Mr. Burns said he believed

the economy is now in a recession.

"I would say that we have a recession but it is a most unusual recession."

He said that the current recession features galloping inflation and booming capital spending by business and noted that he could find no other example in U.S. history of such a combination.

Mr. Ford said at his press conference yesterday that there was no recession.

Mr. Burns told the committee that the money supply will continue to expand albeit at a moderate rate. The Fed will "persevere in our basic policy of restraining the expansion of money and credit in the present inflationary environment."

If credit demands subside, market interest rates and institutionally determined interest rates could drop, he suggested.

Grain Crop Cut in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated today that the frost-damaged corn crop will total 4.718 billion bushels based on Oct. 1 conditions.

The latest corn figure is down 277 million bushels, or 5.8 per cent, from the Sept. 1 forecast, and would be 926 million bushels, or 16 per cent, below last year's harvest.

The department also estimated a 4-per-cent decline in soybean prospects with the harvest now estimated at 1.262 billion bushels.

The new soybean figure is 15.33 million bushels below the September estimate and 304 million below 1973.

Total wheat production, dropping 1 per cent from 1.97 billion bushels, now is estimated at a record 1.781 billion bushels.

Government economists said that once these one-time-only factors worked their way through the economy the inflation rate would fall. Prices would not come down from their new high levels, but their rate of further rise would diminish.

The September statistics lent some credence to that view. Fuel prices, up 63.8 per cent for the year, were down 0.9 per cent for the month. Metal and metal product prices, which had been rising at a rate of more than 3 per cent a month, rose only 0.4 per cent in September.

Less Dramatic Gains  
In industries where basic materials are converted into more finished products, prices did not subside quite that much last month. Machinery and equipment prices did the most to force up the industrial average last month, rising an adjusted 1.9 per cent. In August, however, they went up 2.9 per cent. Chemicals went up 2.3 per cent last month, compared to 6.8 per cent the month before.

The index stood at 167.2, meaning that it took \$167.20 to buy goods at wholesale that cost \$100 in 1967.

Dollar Recovers  
On Europe Marts  
LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The dollar rose against European currencies today, partly recovering its sharp losses of yesterday.

The dollar rose to 2.8550 Deutsche marks from 2.58. The Bundesbank helped to steer the rate higher by buying \$25 million at the Frankfurt afternoon foreign exchange fixing.

The dollar also gained relative to the Swiss franc, suffering from election day jitters. At one point the pound dropped to \$2.32, but by the end of the day it had recovered to \$2.3255, down from \$2.3380 at the same time yesterday.

Against the French franc the dollar rose to 4.7875 francs from 4.7625 yesterday, while the rate against the lira rose to 697.50 lire from 688.05.

Enroddollar Borrowings  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank today said that the foreign branches fell \$556 million to \$2,362 million in the week ended Oct. 2. The Federal Reserve reported. This was \$687 million higher than the level for Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

Deepening Recession Said to Be Likely

Wall Street Skeptical About Ford Program

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Many Wall Street professionals are skeptical about the President's economic proposals despite the sharp surge in stock prices yesterday that produced the sixth highest one-day gain in the history of the New York Stock Exchange.

Many of the investment executives and analysts say that the rally was caused by removal of uncertainty about the administration's economic stance, coupled with the prospect of lower interest rates and a fall-off in "sell" orders.

But most Wall Streeters say they do not believe the President's program will solve the nation's economic woes, and some of them warned that a deepening recession is increasingly likely.

Even the most dramatic portions of Mr. Ford's program, such as the proposed increase in the investment-tax credit, which was designed to spur capital investment by corporations, are widely held to be insignificant in relation to the overall economic problems.

"Even if it (the credit) gets through Congress, there's a real question of whether it's going to stimulate people to invest in new productive facilities," said Donald Weeden, chairman of Weeden Co., a securities firm.

One Wall Street investment banker added: "The point has been missed completely (by the administration). Sure, the investment credit helps some, but until the country realizes that we're coming into a capital-short period, we're in trouble."

Henry Kaufman, partner and economist at Salomon Brothers, a

Wall Street firm, said he believed the investment-tax credit should be somewhat helpful to corporations. Another proposal, to make the offering of preferred stock more attractive, should be "marginally" helpful as well, he said, although "it remains to be seen how investors would view preferred stock as an investment."

Thornton O'Glove, a principal of the Wall Street firm of Coenen & Co., said the nation's utilities would be helped most by the liberalization in the investment-tax credit, but pointed out that part of that advantage might be eroded if increased profitability made it more difficult for the utilities to win rate increases from regulatory authorities.

As for the impact of the program on capital formation—that is the ability of companies to raise capital for expansion—Mr. O'Glove's proposals were "minor."

Many Wall Streeters treated the economic program offhandedly, and some were almost disdainful.

"I didn't even bother to read the details," admitted one highly-rated securities analyst. "First of all, it just isn't that significant. And second, it's going to be far overshadowed by what happens to the economy generally."

Some corporate officials also questioned the value of the program. Donald Bell, financial vice-president of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. in San Francisco, said the proposals would have "little if any" impact on his utility.

Mr. Bell said the reduction in taxes resulting from the liberalized investment-tax credit would have been about \$19 million in 1973. However, that money would have been used to reduce or to moderate rate increases under the California regulatory system, he said.

Furthermore, the company would have faced a \$2.5 million increase in taxes under the proposed 5-per-cent corporate tax surcharge, so it actually would have turned in a poorer profit performance under the President's proposals than without them, he said.

Company Reports

Kaiser Aluminum				Colgate-Palmolive				Kimberly-Clark			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	440.1	307.2		Revenue (millions)	671.1	564.1		Revenue (millions)	363.5	290.8	
Profits (millions)	23.8	8.1		Profits (millions)	30.03	25.61		Profits (millions)	26.7	18.7	
Per Share	1.45	0.28		Per Share	0.45	0.38		Per Share	1.15	0.80	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,291.2	948.1		Revenue (millions)	1,922.0	1,617.0		Revenue (millions)	1,089.0	879.2	
Profits (millions)	88.1	31.1		Profits (millions)	76.86	76.19		Profits (millions)	85.8	58.2	
Per Share	4.48	1.51		Per Share	1.12	0.95		Per Share	3.70	2.54	
Reynolds Metals				Control Data				Citicorp			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	538.2	372.8		Revenue (millions)	283.3	221.9		Revenue (millions)	A 78.9	A 65.4	
Profits (millions)	44.71	7.98		Profits (millions)	—	6.28	13.33	Revenue (millions)	A 0.64	A 0.54	
Per Share	2.33	0.41		Per Share	—	—	0.81	Profits (millions)	B 65.2	B 65.15	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Per Share	0.64	0.54	
Revenue (millions)	1,506.0	1,047.0		Revenue (millions)	1,922.0	1,617.0		Revenue (millions)	1,089.0	879.2	
Profits (millions)	97.2	17.11		Profits (millions)	19.73	45.67		Profits (millions)	85.8	58.2	
Per Share	5.47	0.84		Per Share	1.17	2.80		Per Share	3.70	2.54	
Mead				Raytheon				Time Inc.			
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	458.6	326.7		Revenue (millions)	491.4	384.1		Revenue (millions)	203.3	179.7	
Profits (millions)	22.14	14.32		Profits (millions)	15.57	12.32		Profits (millions)	8.14	9.13	
Per Share	1.72	0.80		Per Share	1.10	0.82		Per Share	0.92	0.88	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,170.2	867.9		Revenue (millions)	1,396.9	1,152.8		Revenue (millions)	592.5	518.12	
Profits (millions)	67.12	36.30		Profits (millions)	43.3	35.23		Profits (millions)	35.99	32.18	
Per Share	4.01	1.83		Per Share	2.89	2.20		Per Share	3.58	3.20	
FPG Industries				CPC International							
Third Quarter	1974	1973		Third Quarter	1974	1973					
Revenue (millions)	458.1	371.3		Revenue (millions)	68.4	48.6					
Profits (millions)	20.1	2.12		Profits (millions)	20.3	17.3					
Per Share	1.45	1.02		Per Share	0.86	0.73					
Nine Months				Nine Months							
Revenue (millions)	1,300.0	1,130.0		Revenue (millions)	1,842.0	1,349.8					
Profits (millions)	75.0	69.3		Profits (millions)	68.7	50.08					
Per Share	3.61	3.24		Per Share	2.51	2.11					

Leyland to Close Plant in Australia

SYDNEY, Oct. 10 (AP)—Leyland Motor Corp. of Australia announced today it will phase out activities at its 5,000-employee plant in Waterloo, sell the 64-acre site to the government for low-cost housing and end production of its low-selling F70 automobile.

The financially-ailing company said in a statement it would make every effort to preserve jobs but suggested that at least half the workers at the Waterloo facility would be laid off.

At a union meeting after the company's announcement, some 8,000 workers at the Waterloo facility voted to demand a continuation of normal operations with no layoffs pending further talks between the company and the federal government.

At a union meeting after the company's announcement, some 8,000 workers at the Waterloo facility voted to demand a continuation of normal operations with no layoffs pending further talks between the company and the federal government.



## U.S. Commodity Prices

Dec	3.06	3.96	1.78
Nov	3.05	3.47	1.72
Jan	9.26	9.44	9.14
Feb	9.26	9.42	9.14
Mar	9.26	9.37	9.46
Apr	9.42	9.52	9.49
May	9.42	9.50	9.46
Jun	8.21	8.34	8.17
Nov	8.19	8.34	8.18

Nov	9.10	9.16	9.03
Jan	9.21	9.31	9.16
Mar	9.26	9.44	9.14
Apr	9.26	9.42	9.14
May	9.42	9.57	9.46
Jun	9.42	9.52	9.49
Nov	8.21	8.34	8.17
Nov	8.19	8.34	8.18

Nov	9.10	9.16	9.03
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Mar	9.26	9.44	9.14
Apr	9.26	9.42	9.14
May	9.42	9.57	9.46
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1750	Roy Trust A	\$	20 1/4	19 3/4	20
10500	Steinberg A	\$	16	15 1/4	15 1/4
100	Unican Sec		170	170	170

10-11-14	9:10-10	9:10
<h2>Thursday</h2> <h1>New Highs and</h1>		
<h3>NEW HIGHS-</h3>		
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Minor	Harding	
<h3>NEW LOWS-</h3>		
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ncwll pf	Carpe 7.08pf	
ncw 7.70pf	Kelco pA	
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ster Co	Longsil. pJ	
ncw 6.00pf	Edwards E	
ncw 8.20pf	NDK 4.50pf	
tr 3.75pf	Okla Gas	
	RapAm apt	

Solvay.....	2,340	Fiat.....	9
Un. Miniere.	1,220	Fluorider....	3
		General.....	54.2
		IFI.....	2.4

Third Quarter	19
Profits (millions)...	A30
Per Share .....	A 1
Profits (millions)...	B30
Per Share .....	B 1
12 months	
Profits (millions)...	A32
Per Share .....	A 3
Profits (millions)...	B32
Per Share .....	B 3
—Before securities trans	
—After securities trans	
<b>J.P. Morgan</b>	
Third Quarter	19
Profits (millions)...	A37
Per Share .....	A 1
Profits (millions)...	B36
Per Share .....	B 1

Anglo-Am Cp	2.90	Paribas.....	1 1/2
Anglo-Am...	14.50	P.U.K.....	1 1/2
Barclay Bank	1.41	Penarroya..	7
Beecham Gr.	1.34	Perrier.....	1 1/2
		Peugeot.....	1 1/2

**Food.**  
The fine art of eating is a favorite European pastime. gourmets eat up the Tribune's food art



[illegible]

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue / October, 1974

**\$175,000,000**

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**B**ecause they know that serious estate agents and property developers who have something to say to investors will advertise in "International Real Estate"; the weekly Friday marketplace for agents and buyers.











## Observer

## Decline of Elegance

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I have been saddened recently by receipt of several letters characterizing me as a "male chauvinist pig." What has become of elegance? These letters seem to come from well-educated women with sound argumentative powers, yet at the end they cannot resist making their points in the coarse loudmouthed style we have come to take for granted in professional athletes, television clowns, congressional candidates and almost everybody else who craves attention these days.



Baker

Elegance in waging an assault makes it more deadly in a civilized way, whereas bluster and billingsgate degrade the cause in which it is made.

After Pearl Harbor Winston Churchill sent the following words to the Japanese ambassador:

"The view of these wanton acts of unprovoked aggression committed in flagrant violation of international law and particularly of Article I of the Third Hague Convention relative to the opening of hostilities, to which both Japan and the United Kingdom are parties, His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokyo has been instructed to inform the Imperial Japanese Government in the name of His Majesty's Government that a state of war exists between our two countries."

"I have the honor to be, with high consideration,

"Sir,"

"Your obedient servant,"

"Winston S. Churchill."

Some people, Churchill recalled, did not like this ceremonial style. "But after all," he said, "when you have to kill a man it costs nothing to be polite."

Cinching arguments by crying "male chauvinist pig" is not only not elegant but also a gratuitous abuse of *sua sororis*, a harmless and useful beast of considerable animal intelligence who is neither for nor against the feminist movement so far as anyone knows.

Destroying an excellent En-

glish word like "chauvinist" is anything but elegance. "Chauvinism," according to the American Heritage Dictionary, means "militant and boastful devotion to and glorification of one's country; fanatical patriotism." As used in the feminist battle cry, "chauvinist" is inelegantly stripped of its meaning and used as a meaningless modifier, presumably because it trips smoothly on the tongue and is fun to say.

The decline of elegance seems to correspond with the decline of regard for the language, of which the perversion of "chauvinist" is an example. It would be unfair, however, to suggest that the feminists are in any way to blame for the present love of barbarisms which is turning English into a blunt instrument. The feminists have merely been contaminated by the plague.

It is not surprising that they resort to ex-germanisms like "sexism" and "consciousness raising" to express perfectly sound ideas, for they live in a national hubbub in which the language is mostly compounded of grit (expletives deleted), bombast (Muhammad Ali) and nonsense (most of what is heard on television).

Not long ago, I heard a radio newsman announce that three convicts had successfully escaped jail. He had explained how they might have successfully escaped.

The saddest news of all comes from Theodore Bernstein, one of the most careful authorities on American usage. Bernstein now proposes that we give up trying to make the distinction between "who" and "whom," which none but the truly elegant can understand and which few of these could use correctly without fail.

Give up the struggle with "whom"? Come on, Bernstein, don't let the banner fall. It's only a short step from quitting on "whom" to agreeing that male pigs really can be militantly and boastfully devoted to their own country, which would put us all in the "sexist" position of ascribing fancier powers to male pigs than to their female counterparts.

"Female counterparts" being the kind of elegance you fall into when you are too bullied to say "their ladies."

## Physicians have been prescribing garden work

for its fresh air, regular moderate exercise, for centuries.

As Voltaire said, there is nothing

like growing cabbages to straighten you out.

## How Digging Can Make You Feel Better

By Henry Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP)—Gardening helps people get well and sometimes makes life worth living.

So says one of England's leading authorities on therapy through plants, A.S. Smith, who has been in Washington for two days as keynote of the second annual meeting of the National Council for Therapy and Rehabilitation Through Horticulture.

Smith says people are forever coming to him and saying, "Well, look here, I've suffered a stroke. Can you recommend tools that could help me keep on gardening?"

## The Gardeners

That is what the gardeners say to him, at least when they have strokes and start worrying for the first time about how to get the roses pruned, the trees sprayed, and the seedbed for onions prepared.

But others, equally in need of help, say nothing when they are brought to him at Nuffield Orthopedic Hospital near London. "There was one fellow, just a little boy, from Sudan. He had to learn to use one hand. He couldn't speak English, and I only know two words in Arabic, 'stop' and 'go.' Goodness, he might as well have been a camel, as far as my being able to talk with him."

"Well, I got him going watering some plants with a hose that had a fine rose (sprinkler) at the end of it. When the pressure hits a certain point, the head falls off. When he got going, we turned the pressure to that point, the head shot off, and he grabbed it. He didn't know he could do that, and it was critically important to him to work that hand before returning home."

Gardening as therapy, for the ill of body and mind, is nothing particularly new, the authorities point out. Physicians have been prescribing garden work for the fresh air, regular moderate exercise, for centuries. Voltaire knew, and said, there is nothing like growing cabbages to straighten you out, and as immortal wisdom has it, gardening was Adam's therapy long after it was first his joy.

Various educational centers—Michigan State University and Clemson College among them—have long been working in the field. The august Royal Horticultural Society ran an article about such therapy more than 20 years ago. After World War II anything that would help the paraplegics or severely war-wounded was seized upon, and sometimes gardening helped.

## A Pulling Together

The national council is simply a pulling together of the isolated individuals and institutions who have been working in the field.

"You never remind patients what they can't do," Smith said. "They know that. For instance, an old gentleman with recovery problems after hip surgery where, let us say, he must stand for a time and then sit for a time."

"I don't take him out and say, 'Now let's see, you can't stand on very long, what in the world shall we find for you

to do.' No, I say, 'Here are all these herbs that need harvesting, could you yet that job done for us? Just cut them all down, then tie them in bundles like this.'"

The man starts, and the task naturally requires him to stand and then sit, stand, then sit. In this way he helps his body recover, without feeling depressed or bored either, and he is still his own man. Therapy through horticulture works something like that, though clearly different approaches are needed with paraplegics, the can learn to use ingenious tools for digging or retarded children—as one of the latter once observed after he became a sort of gardener, "I used to be retarded, myself."

Smith talked yesterday, between committee meetings and tours.

"Yes, of course I do like to be with people and they do respond. My boss said—and I guess I am the first horticultural researcher in the British health department, all the rest are involved in medicine—my boss now said back then: 'If a man is going to try to treat my patients with this horticulture therapy, by God I want to see some sunshine coming out his eyes.'"

## The Problems

Qualifying admirably in that respect, Smith went from challenge to challenge, but first he spent several years examining the problems of using plants to help the sick.

The combination of garden experience, shrewd observation of patients, and great experience in seeing how they react to different forms of therapy, has caused some of his patients to regard Smith as "some kind of faith healer."

As many of the 200 who attended the conference could testify, you can hardly overestimate the importance of a new interest to a sick person who may, after all, be giving up tennis forever.

According to Marcia Hendrick and Patsy Pierce, who teach greenhouse operation and floral arrangements to 600 women prisoners in the Texas prison system, it is a great thing for them to learn a new skill. Unfortunately when they get out of prison they cannot find jobs in the work they have learned, because usually they don't have the money to wait while working themselves into such a job. They have to eat, so they get what they can, perhaps a job as a waitress, and then things pile up and they never get started. But Mrs. Hendrick hopes a way will be found—a sort of halfway house—to ease them into gardening work.

Once a doctor told Smith, "Here, take this woman out and work her in the garden. Hard. So when she comes back to me she can tell me where she really hurts."

This was by no means a heartless thing, Smith said. Often a patient becomes engrossed with his gardening, and all the cobwebs of the too-active brain, too-active pitying emotions, are for a time cleared away, and the person is for a time a lively, simple animal. He then knows where the bodily pain is, and his account is free of at least some of his former neurotic overlay.

Or, to put it more plainly, there is nothing like digging to clear up the brain. Gardeners, it is often observed, always think straight.

## PEOPLE: Joan Kennedy Charge With Drunken Driving

Joan Kennedy, 35, wife of Massachusetts Sen. Edward Kennedy, was arrested and charged with drunken driving Wednesday after a minor automobile accident in McLean, Va. Along in her car, she drove up to an intersection into a car, driven by Edward McGrath, who had stopped for a red light. The impact drove McGrath's car into a third vehicle. No one was injured. Total damage to all cars is around \$1,400.



Joan Kennedy

Police said that Mrs. Kennedy was taken by patrol car to a police station and there given a breathalyzer test, the results of which were not divulged. She was later charged and released. She has been ordered to appear in traffic court Nov. 6.

Mrs. Kennedy's accident occurred scarcely two weeks after her husband announced that he would neither seek nor accept the Democratic nomination for President in 1976, declaring that his "primary responsibilities" were at home. Mrs. Kennedy had been at a hospital in Capistrano-by-the-Sea, Calif., to be near her husband's side during that press conference on Sept. 23. She had been scheduled to return to the hospital shortly afterward, according to The Washington Post, but a spokesman for the senator said Wednesday that she has been at the Kennedy home in McLean for the past two weeks. Before entering the California hospital, Mrs. Kennedy had been at the Silver Hill Foundation Hospital in New Canaan, Conn., which treats people with drinking problems, among other things. Sources say that Mrs. Kennedy is not considered to be an alcoholic by her doctors but that she began drinking heavily after her son Edward's right leg was amputated last November when he developed cancer.

Lord Marples, 66, a former transport minister who started Britain's "Don't Drink and Drive" campaign, has been fined \$108 and ordered to pay driving charges of \$1,000 for charges of drunken driving. It was Lord Marples who introduced the breathalyzer test in England—it was the same test that led to his conviction.

COMEBACK: Herb Alpert and his Tijuana Brass wound up a comeback tour Wednesday night in Paris with a benefit for the Princess Grace Foundation for

Deserving Artists. The audience: Princess Grace, Prince Rainier of Monaco and Princess Grace's son, Prince Albert, among others.

The Big Bird Lift is its ups and downs. It when Swiss bird lovers a for help in getting a swallows, mostly young bit of the cold Alps and down where they now belong. French and English bird were issuing similar app

A batch of 9,000 Swis arrived in Athens Wednesday were released as soon place landed. "The live them flew off in the dire Mt. Rymethus," said a spokesman. "Others were frozen and flattered ab runway before they were enough to fly." About 5 died during the flight.

There lies the prob according to the French for the protection of the "their transshipment," the said in a communiqué, "as and more of them die at treatment." The league that bird lovers try to a stranded swallows locally ing them and keeping the for 24 hours and then r

Despite their sug 100,000 swallows left Mu eastern France for Nic Wednesday. Tunis Air Geneva-Tunis lift S And English birds 1 hundreds were being he their way South by a tri the Channel in a Horv

—SAMUEL JUS

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MESSAGES, OCT. 12  
ACROSSAB [DOWNSIDE] [MAADITM]  
DOWNSIDE [DOWNSIDE] [DOWNSIDE]  
DOWNSIDE [DOWNSIDE] [DOWNSIDE]

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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